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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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WEEK'S REVIEW

PASSING COMMENT ON HAPPENINGS OF THE DAY.

Capitalist Officials and Thieves One and the Same—The "Gospel of Kingdom" a Gospel of Confusion—S. P. Editor Blowing Hot and Cold.

If the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention, now in Toronto, were the lieutenants of the Working Class, as they claim, they would be dressed in sack cloth and ashes, mourning the condition of their principals; being, however, the lieutenants of the capitalist class, there is no occasion for sack cloth and ashes; they are in gala dress, and "enjoy twenty-mile trolley rides around the city," and at night go in corpore to Shea's Theatre.

"Sugar Trust, Constant Thief."
"Fingers in the Treasury, and the Public Officials Indifferent to It."
"Theft of Millions Easy."
"With Evidence in Front of Their Noses the Officials Let the Trust Do Its Plucking."

These are the headlines with which the New York "Sun" of the 11th of this month introduces an 8-column article, which, calm as an indictment, and backed up at every turn with facts, figures and documents, makes the headlines good. Are there any special mesmeric powers in Sugar, that it causes the officials to blink at the thefts it commits despite the "evidence in front their noses"? Of course not. What the "Sun's" article proves is that thefts of millions are all along being committed "easy," with the connivance of the officials. Certainly! What is the capitalist official but an official of capitalists?

When J. Garry Fawcett, the cashier of the Merchants' National Bank in New Albany, Ind., was killed, and J. K. Woodward, the president of the same institution, was seriously wounded by a man who forced himself into the bank and tried to hold up the officers, they little realized that it was they themselves who loaded the pistol and pulled the trigger. Yet that is just what they did. As deniers of the fact that modern society is divided into classes, they were cultivators of the error that individual poverty is the consequence of individual conduct. Thus mistutored, the pauper who assaulted them did not realize that his benighted condition was a class condition curable only by the overthrow of the System. He attributed his condition to individuals, and assailed individuals.

A publication entitled "The Gospel of the Kingdom" defines revolutionary Socialists as men "who scorn any compromise with existing systems, and believe in a strict adherence to the radical doctrines of Socialism, e. g., equal distribution of products and the re-organization of the family." Our contemporary, "The Gospel of the Kingdom" should re-christen itself "The Gospel of Confusion." Revolutionary Socialism has its feet too squarely planted upon facts and sense to bother with such consequences as "distribution of products" and the "organization or re-organization of the family." Distribution of the product will take care of itself if the production of the product is left to the producers; and as to the family, the form it will take will depend in the future, as it has ever depended in the past, upon the Law of Property. Revolutionary Socialism begins and ends "in the shop"—the placing of the productive and useful service powers of the land in the hands of the organized producers and service renderers, who then will be the constituents of the Government—the Industrial or Socialist Government.

Keir Hardie's sad forebodings for the Socialist party were answered with a howl from the concern. Keir Hardie, correctly sizing up the S. P., realized it could not progress towards its goal of votes without it was joined by pure and simple labor leaders "of standing," and seeing none of these, on the contrary, seeing only the Hanfords, the Hayes, J. Mahlon Barneses, nobody-labor-leaders, he shook his head, and said "Ichabod." Now that the election returns in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburg, New Castle, St. Louis, San Francisco, in fact, in all industrial places have confirmed the foreboding to a tittle, Keir Hardie may expect some worse denunciation.

Droll things are happening in Spokane, Wash. A rabble rout that calls itself I. W. W., but whose leading hymn "I am a bum" causes them to be better known as the I-am-a-bums, are complaining against the hose of the city's water-main being played upon them when they seek to address the public on the streets. And they say that such treatment is in violation of free speech. Free speech may or may not be violated in the persons of the I-am-a-bums, but droll is the argument they use. They claim free speech as "American Citizens." What! Citizenship is a "concession of the capitalist." The I-am-a-bums won't touch the ballot; to them the ballot is an unclean thing on the theory that it is a "concession of the capitalist." How can those who reject the ballot as a "concession of the capitalist" wrap themselves in the mantle of citizenship, another capitalist concession?

The "Modern Magazine," a new Socialist party privately owned publication in Chicago, has in its October issue an article entitled "Socialist Stagnation, Are Spies and High Offices Succeeding in Disrupting the Socialist Party?" The article is by A. M. Simons. From finish to start it is a tale of disrupted and at-sixes-and-sevens conditions. The readers may criticize the article saying it leaves unanswered the question that heads it. Such a criticism would be superficial.

At the Stuttgart International Socialist Congress, the chairman of the Socialist Labor Party delegation having made mention of the Civic Federation as the most powerful capitalist combination that saw its opportunity in the A. F. of L. and shielded the same, Mr. Simons denied that, claiming that the Van Cleave association of manufacturers, which fought the A. F. of L., "overtopped the Civic Federation in capitalism," and he repeated the "overtopping" phrase twice with great relish. That was in August, 1907. Now, in the present article, Mr. Simons sings the opposite song. Now the Civic Federation is suddenly pronounced "undoubtedly the organized expression of the keenest, most far-seeing and unscrupulous capitalism of America."

Without drawing too heavy a draught upon Mr. Simons's fund of knowledge, it is safe to say the gentleman knew in Stuttgart what he knows now. Now then, that is the S. P.—different language for different latitudes and longitudes, according as might seem to be required by the nonce.

How else than at sixes and sevens can a crowd be whose spokesmen are so expert at blowing hot and cold? What need of capitalists hiring spies to scuttle such a crew?

The fifteenth annual convention of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs that met in Rochester on the 10th of this month should have been more explicit than it was when it decided in favor of "The Segregation of Crime in the Newspapers." The convention was of the opinion that criminal items should occupy a specific place in newspapers, so that "those who object to reading such matters might be saved the displeasure of stumbling" upon such items among other articles. The convention should have defined crime. It is not open to discussion that the exploitation of the workers carried on by the Belmont "Interests," for instance, is crime. Would the distinguished Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, for instance, want to have such items hidden in a corner of the newspapers, so as not to offend her sensitive sensibilities?

Oh, Le Sage and Moliere, and, for that matter, Goethe, too! Ye, who so well took the phis of the quack doctors, their ignorance, their conceit, their "coolness," ye know not what ye miss. If ye could see the John Spargos of the Votes-Rag-Baby, called Socialist party, sitting by the death bed of their abortion, and, sapiently rolling their eyes, ask: "What is the matter with the S. P.?"! What's the matter? Why, too much Sparghetti.

Infinitely more truth than poetry does Senator Cullom of Illinois utter when he announces as his conviction that the South would vote Republican, because it favors a protective tariff, but is kept in line with the Democratic party out of fear of "Negro Domination" if it were to vote Republican. These are ominous words for the Republican Insurgents, who are working for drastic tariff reform.

Though the winter has not yet started, "everybody" is reported as setting out or about to set out for Europe. Some peddler of the maxim "There are no classes in America" could confer an invaluable service on sociology by letting us know just how many shop girls on $3 a week, steel workers on $9 a week, or farm-hands on $25 a month, are among those "everybodies."

"Good Lord, deliver us!" is the exclamation that is going up from the throats of the 52,000 (or is it 152,000?) members of the Socialist party, at the tidings that their national office has decided to issue a series of twenty-six weekly lessons on Socialism. "Good Lord, deliver us! Already set together by the ears by our 'organizers' and our 'press,' and our principle-lessness laid bare by our vote-lessness, what will become of us if this threatened deluge of twenty-six weekly lessons from the national office on Socialism(?) pours down on our devoted heads!"—Right they are.

Miss May Sutton, the champion tennis player, spoils her excellent remarks on the value of athletics as an antidote to sentimentalism, by just one sentence. She says, "Of course, I do not mean that society is not necessary to a girl's development." If both athletics and society are necessary to a girl's development—as the proper sort of both certainly are—what shall be said of a social system that deprives the mass of its girls of all opportunity for either?

A suffrage banner, bearing the motto "Votes for Women," has been planted on Pike's Peak, in Colorado. Now the 1,343 women 16 years and over, and the 306 children under 16, exploited in the mills and shops of that Suffrage State, can lighten their labors with patient glances toward the waving emblem of a movement which, blind to economic fact, believes it can wipe out woman and child slavery without a revolution in society.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

THE LONE STAR STATE S. P.

From the Lone Star State of Texas issues a Socialist party document that just barely preceded the scores of propositions which, since the election day S. P. slump, have cropped up from the S. P. in many parts of the country.

The Lone Star State document correctly records the torn-up condition of the S. P. as "practically everywhere"; it pithily refers to its party's highest body as the "fool National Committee," and to the performances of the same as "stupid"; it quotes Mr. Debs approvingly to the effect that "by county autonomy we can segregate the rows in localities and confine each disturbance within its own cell"; but, not being quite ready to seek safety from rows in "solitary confinement," it proposes a remedy by calling for a general vote upon the concrete proposition to abolish the National Committee and establish "State Autonomy."

The Lone Star State document gives the reasons for the faith that is in it. History, as the Lone Star State document reads it, locates in "centralized power" the source of all evils. The Socialist Labor Party, which is referred to as having gone to "the political graveyard" is cited as a horrible example, and the American Constitution with its "State Autonomy" is quoted as the light to follow.

There can be no doubt of the sincerity of the Lone Star State's documentors. People who have long repeated an error wind up by becoming the dupes of their own words. So often have the S. P. repeated that the "S. L. P. has gone to the grave-yard" that they actually believe it. How thoroughly convinced the present documentors are of that may be gathered from the circumstance that the only original thought their document contains—the comparison of the conduct of the Dutch immigrants in the matter of canals with the conduct of some Europeans who come to America and here insist in applying habits that are not applicable to American conditions—is a brazen plagiarism from S. L. P. literature. People do not usually rifle the pockets except of those they deem too dead to claim their own. Another proof of the documentors' sincerity lies in their abiding faith in the fallacy concerning the establishment of State Sovereignty by the American Constitution. To all those who are obsessed by neither superstition a word of sense will here be welcome.

An organization, especially a revolutionary organization, requires two things for success: it must be sound in point of principle, correct in point of form. Of the two, the first is supreme. Correctness of principle goes to the existence of the body; the matter of form, important tho' that is, is of secondary moment: it only goes to the body's degree of effectiveness. A body, correct in principles, may be incorrect in form. In such a case the body's effectiveness will be impaired, but not its existence. On the other hand, the form of a body's organization may be ideal, but if its principles be false, or defective, then its very existence is in danger, and the capabilities of its form go for naught. A body, correct in principle but incorrect in point of form, will not go under: out of its correct principles the correct because effective form will eventually take shape. On the contrary, a body, correct in form but incorrect in point of principle, can not choose but suffer utter shipwreck: the idealest of forms will not save the defectiveness of principle. It matters not whether the form of a body is centralized, or made up of independent sovereigns, in order to determine its chances of existence. The body that will survive the struggle for existence is that that is sound in principle; and sound principle is one, not legion. Whatever the form of a body, whether centralized or "autonomous," it can never hold wild cats together. That is what history teaches; that is what the Federal Constitution establishes; and that is what the history of the S. L. P. corroborates—with S. P. history as the horrible obverse to the medal.

The Federal Constitution set up certain fundamental, central principles, which it guarantees to the whole people. Outside of these principles the States can each follow their own particular genius. Inside of these principles—hands off! toe the chalk-mark! When the Lone Star State, for instance, misinflated in 1860 by "autonomous" notions, sought to exercise them, she was called to order with a sharp turn. So would any State be brought to order which, construing its "autonomy" into "sovereignty," were to set up a monarchy, or were to coin its own money, or perform any other act of actual sovereignty, that is, set up principles at war with the central ones. The principles of the American social structure being the correct ones at the time of its construction, and the form being effective, the thing has held together, despite more than one shock, and will continue to hold together until its legitimate successor, the Industrial or Socialist Republic, is ready to supplant it.

It has been so with the S. L. P. Superficial folks rant about "S. L. P. turmoil." Nothing of the sort. The S. L. P. has experienced just one commotion, the affair of 1899. It was a legitimate commotion. Within the S. L. P. forces had gathered, or developed, whose goal, though named "Socialist" by them, was nothing of the kind; whose goal, accordingly, demanded different tactics. The S. L. P., that is, the Socialist, goal, being the Industrial Republic, required the formation of the economic organization fit to accomplish the revolutionary act, and take the reins of Government. The goal of the elements that had gathered within the S. L. P. being a Government in which Socialist politicians were to supplant capitalist dittos, those elements ignored the necessity of the revolutionary Union, and laid all their stress upon "getting votes." Forms of organization do not breed differences in fundamentals. Whatever the form of organization of the S. L. P. the rupture of 1899 became inevitable. That rupture once effected, the S. L. P. has remained solid—so solid that it has resisted all conspiracies plotted against it from the outside; with a press vastly more powerful and effective than ever before; with its principles ever more triumphant, despite all odds.

And what about the S. P.? That did happen that to happen was inevitable. Its press, its spokesmen, all its vocal organs are now singing one tune, from Montana to New York, from Massachusetts to Texas and California—"Disruption," a song to which the basso profundo accompaniment of the universal slump in its vote adds swing and cadence. Was the S. P. "form" of organization the cause? Whether centralized or scattered, whether nationally, Stately, or countily framed together, the issue had perforce to be the same. The gunning for votes superinduces the sacrifice of principle. Different language in different localities follows inevitably. Gathered under a thousand and one different allurements, a membership can not meet but to kick one another to pieces. Then follows the throwing out of sops which the capitalist politician forthwith out-sops, with the final conclusion of widespread demoralization. Wild cats can not be held in harmonious organization.

The S. L. P. form of organization may or may not be the most effective: the soundness, because unity, of its principles insures its existence, and will afford time for whatever tinkering at the form may be found advisable.

The S. P. essence will baffle the most ideal of forms, and scatter it to the winds leaving not a rack behind.

S. L. P. TRIUMPHS OVER S. P.

First Even Contest in Los Angeles Hits the Latter Badly.

Los Angeles, Cal., November 11.—The Socialist Labor Party came out victorious over the Socialist party in the primary election held yesterday. Haller, the S. L. P. candidate for City Clerk, Edwards, S. L. P. candidate for City Attorney, and Mrs. Susan Bast, S. L. P. candidate for Board of Education, will appear on the ballot at the final election December 7.

The Socialist party managed to land four candidates for Board of Education in the finals, but did not have a "look in" with regard to the other offices.

The Socialist party vote collapsed entirely. At the spring recall election, without S. L. P. opposition, their mayoralty candidate polled 12,500 votes. Yesterday their candidate for Mayor received 738.

For ten years the Socialist party has succeeded in keeping the Socialist Labor Party off the ballot. In the meantime the S. L. P. stuck to the fight in face of fearful odds. This election was the first contest where the two met on equal grounds and it shows the S. L. P. has retained its old vigor and virility.

Ten years ago, before the split, the Socialist Labor Party polled 10,000 votes in California, but it was denounced as too slow. After ten years of vote catching opportunism, the Socialist party receives 600 votes in 'Frisco and 738 in Los Angeles.

The proletarian and revolutionary element of the Socialist party are getting tired of having two parties of Socialism. Seeing that nationally the S. P. is going down and hopeless in the hands of opportunists these men would join the S. L. P.

H. J. S.

ADMIRABLE EXAMPLE OF REVOLUTIONARY HEROISM.

[From Jules Guesde's Paris, France, "Le Socialisme," October 30.]

The whole world has protested against the ignoble assassination of Ferrer. But we have just learned from the Russian journal "The Voice of the Social Democracy," an event that is still more touching to the conscious proletariat.

On last September 21, there were executed at Ekaterinoslaw, under circumstances that we shall here narrate, eight workingmen employes of the railroads who participated in the great general strike of December 1905.

The ministry Witte-Dournovo had, in 1906, arrested and sent to be tried by court martial about a hundred railroad employes, who, under the ministry of Goriemykine were discharged for lack of proof. The Stolypine ministry succeeded in repairing this "mistake" of its predecessor. The court martial sentenced thirty-one of the prisoners to death, and many more to hard labor—all this for a crime alleged to have been committed three years ago.

The sentence was pronounced in November of last year. In consequence of efforts put forth by the October deputies of Ekaterinoslaw and addressed to the authorities, a proposition was made to the men sentenced to death that their lives would be spared upon condition that they expressed their repentance, and that they make a "patriotic manifestation." On December 6, 1908, Nicolas's birthday, some of the sentenced men, among them twenty-four who were sentenced to death, forwarded to the Tsar the despatch that was exacted from them in order to save their lives. That day, in which the vanquished revolutionists renounced their "subversive" ideas, was a great feast day for Nicolas.

But eight of the sentenced men energetically refused to ask for grace from their butchers. They resisted the weakness to which their fellow-prisoners succumbed. Those eight heroes did not lower their heads. They remained faithful to their revolutionary duty, faithful to the end.

For nine long months they were made to undergo the agony of hope deferred. The executioners had not the time to hang them!

Finally, one fine day, the telegraph announced to the whole world an agreeable news. Stolypine had ordered that no hangings were to take place except in extreme cases, "in view of the general pacification of the country." Now, then, a few days later, our Ekaterinoslaw comrades were executed.

Was not this an admirable example of courage given us by those eight proletarians who refused, with bold firmness, the grace that was tendered to them? Is not that strike of the candidates for death prodigiously beautiful? What tragic grandeur!

Among the thousands of workingmen who died upon the scaffold for the cause of the Russian revolution, the proletariat will not forget the names of the eight heroes of Ekaterinoslaw, who stood erect during all those four years, from the insurrection to the grave.

SET CRAFT ON CRAFT.

Railroads Take Advantage of Divided Organization.

Chicago, November 13.—Though the stockholders and bondholders of the railroads are receiving millions in dividends and interest regularly, the railway managers of the roads centering in Chicago say that no wage increases can be granted their employes "at this time." Different branches of the railroad industry have put in requests for more wages. The companies, however, are going to play one branch against another.

The roads pretend that they are more interested in the demands which have been made by the local switchmen and yardmen than they are in the movement of the trainmen. They are ready to meet the brotherhood committees and discuss the situation.

Conferences are expected to begin the first week in December, immediately following the expiration of the thirty days' notive. W. G. Lee, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, left for his headquarters in Cleveland to look after the vote which the men have recently taken on their wage demands and to make arrangements for presenting the notices to the eastern roads.

The tactics which the roads will adopt to cause dissension and defeat the aims of the men are foreshadowed in the declaration of one of the railroad managers. He was emphatic on the fact that the railroads will not recognize the claim of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen "to legislate for engineers or to encroach on the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

"If we attempted to recognize the claims of the firemen," said this man, "we would immediately have trouble with the engineers. The issue has been fought out between them in the Southwest. We shall continue to deal with one committee representing the firemen and with another committee representing the engineers."

In spite of the declarations of some of the managers the switchmen are hoping that an increase will be granted. Three years ago they asked for an advance of six cents an hour and finally compromised on four cents. This time they are asking for five cents and expect to effect a favorable compromise.

The railroads on their part are scouring the country over for "free and independents."

Prepare to Slash Miners' Wages.

Pittsburg, November 15.—Although the working agreement between the bituminous coal bosses and United Mine Workers of America does not expire until next April, the bosses are already making preparations to force an issue upon the miners that may result in another great national conflict in which the miners assert 250,000 will join.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

A. F. L. CONVENTION

USUAL REPETITION OF JURISDICTION WRANGLES.

"Resolution Favoring Socialism" Introduced—Max Hayes's Cohorts Rolling Up Their Sleeves for the Annual "Bore"—Lack of Enthusiasm, and Attention to Anything Else Than Labor's Interests Mark Proceedings.

Toronto, Canada, November 13.—That "hardy annual," as the flower catalogs say, the "resolution favoring Socialism," has again been introduced at the American Federation of Labor Convention in this city. Its backers this time are Robert Hunter, the eminent biologist, John Spargo, the art critic, and Frank Hayes, a member of the Mitchell United Mine Workers. The Mamie Hayeses—too bad Berger's gone to the Bureau!—and others are rolling up their sleeves for the time-honored fray over this resolution some time next week.

In Berger's absence, the mantle of S. P. leadership in the convention has fallen on Hayes's shoulders.

For the rest, the great A. F. of L. convention continues absolutely without enthusiasm.

The president sits on his throne wearing a visage like some criminal awaiting his sentence of death. Whether his gloomy countenance is the result of his recent trip through Europe, or, whether the convention presents a spectacle different from other years, or, yet again, whether this is his usual cast of countenence, I am unable to say. In the background may be seen the American and Canadian flags, so arranged as to typify the unity existing between the labor fakirs on both sides of the border.

This convention secured the largest hall in the city, but judging from the attendance, a hall less than half the size would have sufficed. Perhaps the Prophet Samuel feels disappointed and sad on this account.

There is much introducing and handshaking among the delegates, and the asking of questions, such as, "How are you enjoying yourself?" and the answer, "We're having a rattling fine time!" In fact, this seems to be the real object of the convention. No mention is ever made of the materialist conception of history, the class-struggle, the commodity character of labor, or the Marxian theory of surplus value. In fact, the basic principles of labor or Socialist thought are entirely unknown. A revolutionist is entirely out of place here.

The following resolutions were adopted by the convention to-day:

Authorizing the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to make recommendations to the President of the United States respecting the appointment of Judges.

Favoring an eight-hour day for Post Office clerks.

Asking Congress to pass a comprehensive Postal Savings Bank act.

Urging the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor "earnestly to champion and work for the political freedom of women."

Asking Secretary Nagle of the Depart-

(Continued on page two.)

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

AN ADDRESS delivered by DANIEL DE LEON, *under the auspices of the Socialist Women of Greater New York.*

The author presents the subject historically, showing that Woman's Suffrage is but a part of the Suffrage Question, which in turn is but a feature of Class Rule—the Modern Social Question.

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FERRER ON HIMSELF

POINTED REPUDIATION OF ANARCHY.

[The below, which I here translate for The People from an Italian translation of the original, the latter being written by Francisco Ferrer himself, when it was sought to connect him with the Anarchist Moral's attempt upon the life of King Alfonso, should dispose, once for all, of the malicious endeavors of the bourgeois press to make an Anarchist out of Ferrer, and should also dispose of the claim of the Anarchists that he was one of them. It should also teach the unthinking ones, who repeat the Anarchist claim, to be more careful in what they say.—F. B. Guarnier, New York.]

Since I declared that I had neither direct nor indirect part in Moral's attempt—the truth of which declaration could have been proven in less than a week—all the work of the prosecuting attorney was aimed to ascertain whether or not I am an Anarchist.

Why? What concealed interest may they have in this? Do they, perhaps, think that they will compromise the work of the Modern School by spreading the rumor that its founder is an Anarchist?

I very distinctly stated, immediately upon my arrival at Madrid, in my first examination: "I detest all denominations, be it that of Anarchist or that of Carlist, because they all are obstacles to the educative work undertaken by the Modern School." Experience, indeed, has shown me that, as religions divide mankind in sects that hate one another, that struggle one against the other, that seek war and render impossible peace among men, thus the names which are assumed by the men who enroll in various political parties are causes of divisions, angers and bloody wars. How often have I not seen men of the same ideas enrolled in different parties! And how often, on the contrary, have I not seen in the same party men who radically disagreed in their political and social opinions!

That in which all are agreed, so far as my acquaintances prove, is the admission that society is badly organized, and that it is necessary to remedy the evils from which it suffers, and a more or less ardent desire to contribute to its betterment. Thus, the many learned persons with whom I have endeavored to find the best means of obtaining good and strong men have agreed with me that the best means is instruction and education based upon truth. Convinced of this, after the death of Ruiz Zorilla, leader of the Republican Progressist party, I decided not to enroll in any other party, and to devote all my activity to teaching, which in my modest opinion is the only solid basis of human regeneration.

Among the documents of the trial is a report of mine upon the origin of the fortune that permitted me to found the Modern School of Barcelona. Well, in those documents, speaking of the work of the Modern School, they have found a way to call me and my school Anarchists. I have always denied being an Anarchist; and I have denied it because here an Anarchist is supposed to be a being thirsty of blood, an enemy of mankind, and a champion of violence for the sake of violence; and I am not at all such. On the contrary, I detest all shedding of blood, I work for the regeneration of mankind, and love the good for its sake.

They apply to me the qualification of Anarchist because they have read a phrase of mine in which I speak of "ideas of demolition in the minds," and in fact the entire collection of books published by the Modern School contains a quantity of ideas of demolition. But, let it be understood, "ideas of demolition in the minds," that is, the inspiration in the minds of rational and scientific principles which will cause all prejudices to disappear.

Does this mean to be an Anarchist? If it does, I must admit that I did not know it before, but that in such a case I would be an Anarchist because the Anarchist would have adopted my ideas of education, peace, and love, and not because I would have accepted or adopted his methods.

Whatever it be, no one on earth can prove—and only those may suspect it who either do not know me or have an interest in ruining me—that I knew what Moral thought of doing. And thus it is absurd to suppose that I, notwithstanding my faith in education for the emancipation of the consciences, for which I have spent my fortune, my time and my life, could have devoted myself to a work or aim so different from mine. I am a straightforward and passionate man; when I devote myself to a thing, I devote my entire self to it. And I have devoted myself to the education of the people, because only from it I expect everything.

I, therefore, was neither an accomplice of Moral, nor was I aware of his intentions; I merely was one of the many persons who had relations with him.

All this I have repeatedly stated to my judges, and could be easily proven if a medieval and deleterious fanaticism did not blind so many people and did not lead them to see in me a man worthy of the worst punishment.

Francisco Ferrer y Guardia.

Dated from the Model Prisons of Madrid, November, 1906.

S. P. DECEPTION.

Get in on Reform and Call It Socialist Victory.

Grand Junction, Colo., November 6.—The Socialist party is perpetrating another flim-flam upon its membership in announcing that the Socialist party scored a triumph for Socialism by electing a Mayor here. A triumph was scored for S. P. politicianism, and that is how S. P. "victories" must be understood wherever they elect some one to office.

Mr. Thomas M. Todd, the man elected was not put into office because of Socialist principle. He doesn't know what Socialist principle is. But Todd was elected because the campaign was one of saloon versus anti-saloon, and new city charter versus old city charter. Todd was pro-charter.

Just scan the following statement made by this man prior to his election and then consider what a "great victory" was won for Socialism. Said Todd:

"The charter form of government having been adopted, placing the city management on a strictly business basis, and holding such official directly responsible to all the people, I propose, if elected to office of commissioner of public affairs (mayor) to give all of my time to the city's business, and to give all classes of people a square deal."

The veriest mugwump reformer could not outdo that. Socialism? Not by a long way.

As if to prove that Todd is no Socialist the local capitalist sheet, the Daily News comes out with an editorial on Todd and heads it: "No Cause for Alarm." Among the things which the Daily News says is: "After all, it's pretty hard to tell these days what is Socialist and what is not." The News is certainly not far from the truth in this, considering the hopeless mess and caricature which the Socialist party is making of the name, Socialism.

Now, this recital of fact ought to show any self-minded man the swindle which the Socialist party, its press and its leaders are.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 1.)

ment of Labor and Commissioner Neill of the Bureau of Labor, to create a department for the investigation of the condition of workingwomen, with a woman at its head.

Asking for the people of Porto Rico full American citizenship.

The special committee on jurisdiction fights appointed by the convention of the American Federation of Labor met in the Labor Temple Friday morning to deal with the electrical workers' case. Representatives of both organizations were present and dealt at considerable length with the details of the troublesome controversy.

It was reported among the delegates before this morning's session commenced that an effort would be made to refer the whole matter to a convention of representatives of State Federations of Labor and central labor bodies, with a view to settling the whole trouble.

This course is considered by those in charge of the convention as the best because, after the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. have made their decision, the State federations and central labor bodies will have to deal with it.

The Electrical Workers' dispute is the most serious the convention will be called upon to decide, but there are several jurisdictional troubles pending. The difficulties within the American Flint Glass Workers' Union have been practically settled, but the Fostoria, O., central body, whose charter was revoked for supporting a seceding local union, is not. Matters in dispute between the brewery workers, firemen, teamsters, and engineers have only been partially "adjusted."

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners complain that delegates from their local unions are denied representation in the various central bodies because of a protest of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the central bodies in some instances taking the position that the locals of the Amalgamated Society are dual organizations. The Electrical Workers and the Theatrical Stage Employes are both seeking to control picture machine operators. The International Association of Machinists and the International Union of Elevator Constructors are at odds over the question of jurisdiction, and an amalgamation is under consideration. The sheet metal workers' and the stove mounters' organizations are also contending for jurisdictional advantages. Efforts are being made to Amalgamate the International Association of Car Workers and the Brotherhood of Railway Car Men. The Car Men are seeking affiliation with the Federation, and unless an amalgamation of the two organizations is effected before the close of the convention, it is probable the executive council will be authorized to issue a charter to the Car Men.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

SLUMS AND REVOLUTIONISTS.

The Pack of Jackals Following the Lions.

After describing the column of the proletarians who returned victorious from the assault of the Bastille, and who carried in their midst some of the prisoners whom they had rescued, and some of the implements of torture that they seized in the redoubtable dungeon—men and women whose revolutionary act was noble and unstained with crime, and who now paraded the streets of Paris to cries of "Long live the nation!", Eugene Sue, in "The Sword of Honor," the eighteenth of his series of historic novels entitled "The History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages," proceeds to sketch in the following words the picture of the Slum element that ever hangs on the skirts of a revolutionary movement, and such as it historically appeared on that occasion:

"Almost immediately there disgorged itself tumultuously into St. Honore Street a band of men of an aspect that contrasted strangely with that of the populace just addressed by Monsieur Desmarais. Some were dressed in rags, others wore a garb less sordid, but nearly all bore on their faces the stamp of vice and crime. This band was composed of men without occupation; do-nothing workmen; debauched laborers; little businessmen ruined by misconduct, become pickpockets, sharpers, infesters of houses of ill fame and other evil places; robbers; convicts; assassins—a hideous crowd, capable of any crime; an execrable crowd whom our eternal enemies keep in fee and easily egg on to these saturnalia, for which the people is but too often held culpable; wretches in the hire of priests, the nobles and the police.

"At the head of these bandits marched a man with the face of a brigand, of gigantic stature and herculean frame, and conspicuously well clad. Once a 'cadet,' then a gaming house keeper, then usher of the Church of St. Menard, Lehiron, for such was the name of the leader of this band, had been expelled from his last employment for the theft of a poor-box. Around his waist a sash of red wool held two horse-pistols and a cutlass that had lost its sheath. His coat and the cuff of his shirt rolled back to the elbow, he waved his bare hands, clotted with blood. At the end of a pike he still bore the head of Monsieur Flesselles [a bourgeois who was brutally murdered] and from time to time, while brandishing this trophy, he would cry out in a stentorian voice:

"'Long live the nation!—To the lamp-post with the aristocrats!—Death to all the nobles!'

"'Death to the enemies of the people!—The aristocrats to the lamp-post!' repeated all the bandits, brandishing their pikes, their sabres, or their guns blackened with powder.

"'To the lamp-post with the aristocrats!' also cried the shrill but piercing voice of an urchin who gave his hand to a miserably clad character, the man of the false beard of whom Desmarais had spoken. It was the Jesuit Abbott Morlet. [Here Sue weaves in the historic fact adduced by Louis Blanc in his "History of the French Revolution" concerning the agent provocateur's work of a priest, Le Roy by name.] At the moment that this band hove in sight of Monsieur Desmarais' dwelling, the Jesuit drew close to Lehiron, and said a few words to him in a low voice. The latter stopped, signed to his followers for silence, and cried out at the top of his leathern lungs:

"'Death to the bourgeois!—Death to the traitors!—To the lamp-post with Desmarais!'

"Then the band resumed its way, and Abbot Morlet, posted at the head of the troop, made haste to bring it up to the last straggling files of the vanquishers of the Bastille, crying 'Death to the bourgeois!'

"The cries of 'Death!' faded in the distance as Lehiron's troop followed in the wake of the conquerors of the Bastille. It was the pack of jackals following the lions."

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

AUSTRALIAN "LABOR LEADERS" BETRAYING THEIR OWN TRADES UNIONS.

By R. Mackenzie, Sydney, N. S. W.

One of the strongest safeguards to the Socialist Labor Party in English speaking countries is the principle of a party-owned and controlled press. Recent events in Australia have emphasized the correctness and absolute necessity of this safeguard, otherwise the movement is liable to be made subservient to the individual interests of aspiring "Leaders," a la Simons, Wayland and Wilshire.

Though the organizations here concerned are by no means Socialist, nevertheless the principle is no less sound.

At the last Trades Union Congress in Sydney, a motion was carried to start a daily paper to represent trades unions and their reflex, the "Labor" Party. The Australian Workers' Unions own the "Worker," which is recognized by trades unionists as voicing the aspirations of their movement, economic and political. The prevailing idea was that the "Worker" was to be made a daily, and arrangements were being made to meet that end. Though the "Worker" is a utopian sheet, whose idea of Socialism is state ownership of railroads, etc., and only sidetracks the workers into reforms, the action of the "Leaders" of the trades unionists makes bad matters worse by endorsing and advocating working class support of an out and out capitalist paper, "The Star."

About five months ago the "Star" was in its decline, so a typographical change was effected, and with that, a change in "politics." It was boomed as a "Socialistic" paper, and would advocate the principle of a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, give space to trades union matters, and report the gaseous oratorical stunts of the "Labor" members in the state parliament. The typographical change didn't produce results so that was dropped and the old style reverted to. Then from behind the scenes stepped James McGowan, the "Leader" of the "Labor" Party in the State Parliament, who entered union meetings and advocated support for the "Star." As the effort was unavailing, a more widespread system was adopted by issuing a circular (see enclosure) requesting all labor supporters to subscribe to the "Star." The circular was signed by McGowan, leader of the Labor Party, Harry Thyer, president of the Trades and Labor Council, and F. Bryant, president of the Political Labor League Executive. This action is a sell out of the trades unions who are working for a daily paper controlled and owned by the unions.

An outline of the personality of some of the shareholders of the "Star" disclosed some of the bitterest enemies of the working class of Australia. Here are a few:

Allan Taylor, timber merchant, Lord Mayor of Sydney, and the instigator of the "Dreadnaught fund" to present a battleship to Great Britain; J. Toohey, brewer, the Anhauser-Busch of Australia; David Fell, large ship owner; Joseph Creer, State Labor Bureau; Cowleshaw, large ship owner; Forsythes, a promoter; W. French, banker; Mr. Kater, member Legislative Council and director of Colonial Sugar Refining Company, a trustified concern which makes every worker sign a "contract" that in the event of being employed by them any invention or improvement devised by the worker shall be the property of the company.

For the sake of personal ambition these fakirs have tried to cut the ground from the attempt to float a labor daily which was to save their movement, such as it is, from the "mercy" of the enemy of Labor, the Capitalist Class.

The I. W. W. club elected a committee to draw up a letter exposing these fakirs and sent the same to all local papers and to the Sydney Trades and Labor Council. At the S. T. and L. C. meeting the henchmen of the "Leaders" made motions twice to have the letter "taken as read," but each motion was defeated.

While no action was taken there are rumblings and mutterings in the ranks and probably there are explosions to come as the "Leaders," who endorsed the "Star," gave official signatures, this without authority of the organizations concerned. Owing to the difficulty the delegates had to hear the I. W. W. letter read, the I. W. W. decided to distribute a copy of the "People" containing the exposure, to every delegate. If there is sufficient intelligence in the personnel of that body they will shout loud and long, and place the "Leaders" where they belong, and execrate them as Judases, who, for personal aggrandisement and for the limelight, endorse a capitalist paper on the plea that from that paper alone "we can receive fair play and the truth."

If there is anything more than American events required to show to the rank and file of the Socialist party the danger of a privately owned press to the Socialist movement, it is this attempt to foist a capitalist paper on the trades unionists in defiance of the congress decision. On the eve of a federal Election, the "Star" could as suddenly change its "politics" again, and leave the pure and simple movement stranded.

The Socialist Labor Party of America is based on rock, and the Socialist party stands on slipping sand. Away with the "owners, editors and shufflers," the Simonses, Waylands and Wilshires.

All hail the S. L. P.!

All hail the Party Press!

(Enclosure, Circular of the "Leaders")

As a labor supporter we wish to place before you the following facts: For many years the labor movement has been bitterly and unscrupulously opposed by the daily press; our ideas have been misrepresented and our statements distorted and suppressed. The true aims and objects of our movement have thus been kept from the public.

All we have asked for has been a reasonable publicity of our views—and the truth.

We are now getting this from one daily paper, "The Star," and it is to our own interests to disseminate this as widely as possible in order to

(a) Spread our opinions.

(b) Encourage fair play.

(c) Prove to other journals that they will suffer no pecuniary loss by giving us fair play.

This can only be done in one way. A paper thrives by its circulation alone, and while "The Star" pursues its present policy, you can encourage that policy and increase its circulation by

(a) Buying it yourself when you get a paper.

(b) Persuading your acquaintances to read it.

Both of these courses we urge you to follow for the benefit of the movement we all have at heart.

Yours fraternally,
Jas. S. McGowen,
Leader of the Opposition.
Harry Thyer,
President Trades and Labor Council.
F. Bryant,
President Executive P. L. L.

ITS VALUE.

"Women's Suffrage" Pamphlet as Compared with "Two Pages from Roman History."

The following note was received in this office: "I hope the comrades appreciate what a valuable addition to the Party's literature the latest pamphlet, 'Woman's Suffrage,' is. I took a half dozen copies to the meeting of my branch and sold them without any effort. One comrade, who heard the address, and also read it carefully while it was running through The People, expressed the opinion that 'Woman's Suffrage' belongs alongside of 'The Two Pages from Roman History.'"

The latest pamphlet is indeed a valuable addition to the Labor News list. "Woman's Suffrage" is really a liberal education on the social question. "Two Pages from Roman History" had a concrete object, the first Page drawing the parallel between the plebs leaders and the labor leaders; the Second Page illustrating a number of general principles of the Movement. In the new pamphlet, "Woman's Suffrage" the treatment is upon the whole Socialist Movement as illustrated by the subsidiary question of Woman Suffrage.

Get the pamphlet into circulation.

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THE S. P. VOTE.

That Party in Erie County, Pa., Chops Its Own Head Off.

(Special to the People.)

Erie, Pa., November 11.—The so-called Socialist party, of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with capitalist officials, deprived the Socialist Labor Party of its place on the ballot, hoping with a "free field" to kill the S. L. P. and increase its own vote. Well, here is the net result of such tactics in this, Erie County: Last year the S. P. vote was 1,037, this year it is 439, a slump of 598, or much more than half.

The "Black Special" Vote.

New Haven, Conn., November 12.—The "Black Special" must have seen to the S. P. vote in this city. The S. P. had a "glorious" campaign, with parades, ward extra bulletins for the taxpayers, and a circular that looked very much like the fly paper stuff which the 'Frisco S. P. issued to catch voters. All the while the S. L. P. conducted a sober campaign of education. RESULT, S. P. loss 350 votes, S. L. P. gain 68.

The votes in full were as follows: S. P. (1909) 570, against 920 last year; S. L. P. (1909), 133, last year, 65.

S. A. J. S.

A Slump of Over 300 in Lawrence County, Pa.

New Castle, Pa., November 11.—The vote of the Socialist party in the county of Lawrence, Pa., is 763 for state treasurer, head of the ticket. Last year the S. P. vote was 1,074. There is thus a drop of over 300.

S. P. Helps to Elect Republican.

Kittanning, Pa., November 11.—Seventeen of the Socialist party votes, which is that party's total in last week's elections, helped elect the Republican candidate for Judge.

At the nomination last spring one Socialist voted for W. D. Patton. This placed his name in the Socialist column on the ballot. At Tuesday's election, November 2, seventeen Socialists voted for that ticket. The official count shows that Patton received 4,353 Republican votes and King 4,354 Democratic votes. The seventeen Socialist votes give Patton a majority of sixteen over King, the latter of whom otherwise would have been elected.

S. P. Comes to Earth in Weehawken.

Hoboken, N. J., November 7.—In Weehawken the S. L. P. polled 7 votes, two less than last year. The S. P. drops from 60 last year to 19 this year. This is the result of Red Specialism, hurrah boys, tactics. Hearst and Gaynor cut no ice in Weehawken.

Humpty Dumptyism Falls in Newark.

Newark, N. J., November 8.—In Essex County, as elsewhere, the so-called Socialist party dropped a big chunk of its vote. Last year they polled 2,479; this year their candidate polling the highest vote got 1,855 or 624 less than last year. The S. P. candidate polling the lowest vote got 1762.

The Socialist Labor Party vote last year was 147; this year the highest candidate polled 350, the lowest 343.

Humpty Dumpty Dumped in Paterson.

Paterson, N. J., November 9.—Humpty Dumpty, otherwise known as the Socialist party, fell off the wall here, too. Last year in Passaic county they polled 1,017 votes, this year, 648, a drop of 369 votes. The S. L. P. polled 172 as against 232 last year.

A Step Backward for S. P.

Erie, Pa., November 9.—The Socialist party made one step backward, a la "backward" race, in this city. Their vote has fallen from one thousand last year to a little more than 400 this election.

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Collectivism and Industrial Evolution—
By Emile Vandervelde, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Belgium. Cloth, 50 cents.

The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State—
By Frederick Engels. Cloth, 50 cents.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific—
By Frederick Engels. Cloth, 50 cents.

The Positive School of Criminology—
By Enrico Ferri. Cloth, 50 cents.

Social and Philosophical Studies—
By Paul Lafargue. Cloth, 50 cents.

Ethics and the Materialistic Conception of History—
By Karl Kautsky. Cloth. 50 cents.

The Making of the World—
By Dr. M. Wilhelm Meyer. Cloth, 50 cents.

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By Antonio Labriola. Cloth, $1.00.

Socialism and Philosophy—
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By M. H. Fitch. Cloth, $1.00.

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By Karl Marx. Cloth, 50 cents.

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By Achille Loria. Cloth, $1.25.

Ancient Society: or Researches in the Lines of Human Progress; from Savagery Through Barbarism to Civilization—
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Capital: A Critical Analysis of Capitalistic Production—
By Karl Marx. Cloth, $2.00.

Paris Commune—
By Karl Marx. Cloth, 50 cents.

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By Lissagaray. Cloth, 50 cents.

Wage, Labor and Capital—
(Includes an address on Free Trade)—By Karl Marx. Cloth. 50 cents.

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By Cosimo Noto. Cloth, 75 cents.

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By Paul Lafargue. Cloth, 50 cents.

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THE WAGES OF INDOLENCE

WHAT OUR CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY RECEIVE FOR DOING NOTHING.

Tell a capitalist that Labor produces all wealth, and he violently denies it. Evidently, then, taking him at his own word, the fabulous sums he receives must be produced by something else than labor. The only thing a capitalist does, is to do nothing. Hence the golden stream which continually flows into his coffers when things are "prosperous," must be the produce, or, as the capitalist himself loves to call it, the "wages"—of indolence.

These "wages of indolence" are based upon the ownership of stocks, bonds, or other securities, by virtue of which the owner is entitled to the cream off the labor of the toiling wage-workers of the land. The forty billions of American securities, which comprise about a third of the world's negotiable securities, may be roughly estimated as follows:

Steam railroads	$14,300,000,000
Electric railroads	4,200,000,000
"Industrials," &c.	16,800,000,000
Bank stocks	1,800,000,000
Government bonds, &c.	2,900,000,000
Total	$40,000,000,000

"Dividends" is the name given to the yearly or quarterly instalment of the "wages of indolence," as they came to the stock and bond holder. The present yearly dividends of the big roads are:

Union Pacific	$23,500,000
Pennsylvania	18,900,000
Northern Pacific	17,500,000
Southern Pacific	16,300,000
Great Northern	14,600,000
Atchison	13,000,000
St. Paul	12,800,000
Baltimore & Ohio	11,500,000
New York Central	8,900,000
North Western	8,800,000
Burlington	8,800,000
New Haven	7,800,000
Lake Shore	6,000,000
Illinois Central	5,600,000
Reading	5,600,000
Lackawanna (regular)	5,200,000
Lackawanna (extra, 1909)	13,000,000

A greater insight into how very indolent our captains of industry must be to earn such immense "wages of indolence" appears from the list of the dividend disbursements of some of the biggest industrial companies. The four big "trusts"—Steel, Oil, Tobacco, Telephone—are now paying $115,000,000 a year to their shareholders. Standard Oil and United States Steel alone are paying as much in dividends as the six biggest railroads in the country. Besides its $45,000,000 dividends, Steel pays $29,000,000 in bond interest, or very much more than the interest paid by the Government on the National debt. The dividends of some of the leading industries are:

United States Steel	$45,000,000
Standard Oil	40,000,000
American Tobacco	17,700,000
American Telephone	17,600,000
Pullman	8,000,000
Swift & Company	7,600,000
American Sugar	6,300,000
American Smelting	5,500,000
General Electric	5,200,000
Eastman Kodak	4,300,000
International Harvester	4,200,000
United Gas Improvement	3,700,000
Mackay Companies	3,700,000
Singer Manufacturing	3,600,000
United States Rubber	3,500,000
National Biscuit	3,500,000
Consolidated Gas	3,200,000
Amalgamated Copper	3,000,000
Western Union Telegraph	3,000,000

The saintly John D. Rockefeller gets the biggest dividend checks of anybody in the country. His Standard Oil checks, four a year, are each in seven figures. If he owns $24,000,000 of the stock his dividend checks are $3,600,000, $2,160,000, $1,440,000, and $2,400,000. No other capitalist gets checks approaching these in size. Andrew Carnegie gets the biggest interest payments. When the Steel Corporation was formed he received $220,000,000 in bonds for his share of the Carnegie Steel Company. Every six months he drew $5,500,000 interest. J. Pierpont Morgan's investments are hidden. His name does not appear on any railroad share list as an important holder, with the exception of the New Haven.

The Vanderbilts, whose fortunes were made in the sweat of railroad workers still derive the greater part of their "wages of indolence" from railroad securities. Their principal dividend checks this year are as follows:

W. K. VANDERBILT.

New York Central	$500,000
North Western	267,000
Pittsburg & Lake Erie	165,000
Lake Shore	60,000
Lackawanna	300,000
Lackawanna (extra, 1909)	750,000
Total	$2,042,000

THE VANDERBILT HEIRS.

New York Central	$233,000
North Western	187,000
Pittsburg & Lake Erie	137,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	60,0
New Haven	49,000
Delaware & Hudson	38,000
Total	$704,000

F. W. VANDERBILT.

New York Central	$75,000
North Western	130,000
Omaha	105,000
Pittsburg & Lake Erie	50,000
Total	$360,000

George F. Baker, the Wall Street banker, who is one of the six richest men in America, is the largest holder of Lackawanna, from which he receives this year as "wages" a million and a half in cash, besides a stock dividend worth as much more. H. C. Frick is another idle exploiter who gets big railroad dividend checks. He is the largest Pennsylvania shareholder. John S. Kennedy, who died a few days ago, was the largest shareholder in the Hill roads. The dividends of these capitalists this year are:

GEORGE F. BAKER.

Lackawanna	$420,000
Lackawanna (extra, '09)	1,050,000
Northern Pacific	210,000
Great Northern	201,000
American Telephone	120,000
Total	$2,001,000

H. C. FRICK.

North Western	$307,000
Pennsylvania	259,000
Pennsylvania (rights, '09)	380,000
Norfolk & Western	241,000
Atchison	211,000
Total	$1,398,000

JOHN S. KENNEDY ESTATE.

Northern Pacific	$700,000
Great Northern	490,000
Total	$1,190,000

Lewis Cass Ledyard, the largest individual holder of New Haven, gets $164,000 in dividends from the road. C. M. Pratt gets $138,000 from New Haven. Among the big Telephone dividend checks are $115,000 each to Zenas Crane and W. Murray Crane of Dalton, Mass., and $114,000 to Frederick Ayer of Boston. Other big dividend capitalists are:

JAMES J. HILL—

Northern Pacific	$560,000
Great Northern	140,000
Total	$700,000

FRANK WORK—

North Western	$245,000
Lackawanna	100,000
Lackawanna (extra, 1909)	250,000
Omaha	21,000
Total	$616,000

C. W. HARKNESS—

New York Central	$140,000
St. Paul	117,000
American Telephone	42,000
Burlington	24,000
Delaware & Hudson	16,000
Pittsburg & Lake Erie	5,000
Total	$344,000

EUGENE HIGGINS—

Lackawanna	$127,000
Lackawanna (extra, 1909)	318,000
American Telephone	54,000
Total	$499,000

MOSES TAYLOR PYNE—

Lackawanna	$124,000
Lackawanna (extra, 1909)	310,000
Lackawanna (as trustee)	1,190,000
Total	$1,624,000

WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER—

St. Paul	$140,000
New York Central	50,000
New Haven	13,000
Total	$203,000

JOHN JACOB ASTOR—

New York Central	$140,000
New Haven	18,000
Total	$158,000

M. F. PLANT—

Pennsylvania	$60,000
Pennsylvania (rights, '09)	90,000
New Haven	32,000
Total	$182,000

After running through this array of figures, one almost begins to feel his belief that the capitalists do no work begin to waver. It must be very hard work indeed to do nothing so hard that one earns anywhere from $182,000 to $9,600,000 per year by not doing it.

Arm and Hammer.

"LABOR" POLITICIANS.

The army of "labor" politicians are now resting in the cool on full pay.

The workers are toiling in the heat, in the mines and factories and shops and on ships and wharves, driven by the lash of hunger all the time.

Two Pages From Roman History

I Tiche Leaders and Labor Leaders.
II The Warning of the Gracchi.

Two Lectures by Daniel De Leon, Editor of The Daily People.

If you want to know why the Socialist Labor Party denounces the labor fakirs and their dues-paying dupes; spurns sops and palliatives; scorns fusions with hostile classes, read The Two Pages.

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10. PATRIOTISM. Only the Socialist idea can promote the true sort.

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28 City Hall Place, New York.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

OUR ACTIVITY AMONG THE WORKING MASSES

The Results of the Last Election—By H. Burgin.

(Translated for the Daily People from the Jewish "Vorwaerts," the organ of the Socialist Party, Nov. 9, by Dr. Abraham Levine.)

The saying, "there is no ill wind but blows some one good," has proved true once more. The sad results of the last election for the Socialist party have shown that "there is something wrong in Denmark," and the Party will now adopt measures to cure the ills, or, at least mitigate the evils, which afflict it.

Last year's election returns had already shown that there was something wrong somewhere. Our vote was indeed considerable, about 430,000. But last year's campaign was conducted during a crisis, accompanied by a prolonged Moyer-Haywood agitation. There were exceptionally favorable conditions for a campaign, and as we received the same vote as in 1904, it shows that during the intervening four years we had not gained the slightest influence in the ranks of the working class. Our last year's vote points to a defeat, somewhat veiled, but none the less there. Our small vote shows that we have few Socialists; we have few Socialists because we have no influence with the working masses. Now then, why have we no influence in the ranks of the working class?

Before giving answer to this query, let us remark that the opinion which the writer of these lines expresses here is his individual opinion, not that of the editor of the "Vorwaerts." The editor has given us carte blanche to express all that "we have on our heart," and we have quite a good bit there, not against any particular individual in our movement, but against its system as a whole.

The first thing that is strikingly evident is the onesidedness of our activity. We rest content with the agitation that we do, but we do not carry on a real propaganda of our ideas. We appeal to the feelings, not to the brains, of those we wish to convert to our views. But this is rather a poor way to gain converts, because our enemies do this very thing, and as some would have it, they do it better: their agitators being more experienced and better educated than ours. Listen to a Tammany speaker; what honeyed words about democracy, the masses, the rights of the poor, and before you know it you are carried away by his eloquence. You have to bring your brains into play to shake off the rascal. Infinitely more treacherous is the spell of the Hearst agitators. But even at its best, were our agitators the very best conceivable, you cannot make Socialists with fiery speeches. You can make Socialists by systematic propaganda, no few, sporadic, lectures through the season either.

If we but carried on our agitation the other 364 days before Election day, we might then also hope for some success, but for the very reason that we do not carry on a systematic propaganda we have no competent agitators even during the campaign. Our party machinery is in no wise adapted for continuous work throughout the year. Our party machinery is but a copy of the machinery of our enemies; nothing but standing committees to carry on its business routine. Such machinery is adapted to the needs of our enemies who require no movement, because they already possess the power. We, on the other hand, have yet to win that power, and as long as we do not adapt our form of activity to the movement required, we shall always suffer defeat.

We rely too much on the historical process; we base too much hope on the economic conditions, expecting them to drive the workers to the Socialist Party. We too easily forget that American conditions—the large measure of political freedom, the continuous mass immigration, the gigantic industry, etc.—often give the masses an entirely different impulse, carry them away into an entirely different direction, even when they have good cause to be discontented with their lot.

The make-up of our Socialist movement here is also to blame for our weakness. This movement is proletarian in its content only, its leadership, if such it may be called, consists of other, of non-proletarian elements. The front ranks of our movement are made up of capitalist elements. For every ten workingmen we have at least one doctor, or lawyer, real estate dealer, storekeeper, or a priest perhaps. These elements are good Socialists perhaps, but their interests are not working class interests. True enough, a party is not a class, and in every party representing a class you will also find representatives of other classes. But while in the other parties these "alien" elements are but a drop in the bucket, reduced to insignificance among the overwhelming numbers of the true representatives of that class, in our movement here these "alien" elements play the first fiddle.

We could justify the role these elements play in our Socialist movement if they had acquired it through real work, if they had served the working masses with their education, their information, their intellectual attainments, for such is the case with the Socialist parties in Europe. Here, however, in dollar-land, they buy it with their dollars. With the exception of but very few, they are content with paying dues and an occasional donation of a "couple of dollars," (at times even this is not forthcoming). And while they bring little use to the movement they do a lot of harm. To them, solidarity is an unknown word; to them, the social revolution is an empty, aye, a dangerous phrase. For, to be frank, their interests are linked with the present capitalist system. We do not say they are hypocrites; that they are parading behind Socialist masks. But if we believe in our scientific principle that the ideas of a man, (not to speak of exceptions), or of a group of men, are the results of their economic interests, we are bound to admit that these capitalist elements are firmly linked to their privileged condition, which is possible in this system of class privilege.

We have remarked above that you cannot bank safely on sentiment exclusively as a means of agitation, nor on the sentimental Socialist; we might say the same now of the brain-Socialist who enjoys privileges in our capitalist society. His heart is all the time yearning for the flesh-pots, for the capitalist system. While his head moves him to indulge in ideals of a better system to come, his heart pulls him back to reality—to the pleasures he enjoys in the present system. Wittingly or unwittingly, he lives, behaves, carries on, and puts on the airs of a bourgeois, and from such a "comrade" the masses are to learn comradeship, looking up to him as a guide! This is partly the reason why we lack ideals, enthusiasm, why our movement is not permeated with true solidarity, brotherhood, equality, which would crown it with effulgent glory and by its warmth and light attract the working masses.

Lack of space does not permit us to dwell more extensively on this phase of the question. We shall now point to another cause for our weakness, viz.: our pure and simple policy. We have encompassed too narrow a field—the political field. The economic field we totally abandon to the lick-spittlers of capitalism, the Gomperses and the Mitchells. If the political field is in itself sufficient means to attract the working masses unto the Socialist party it is such only in those countries where the masses are subjected to political oppression. There the workingman is compelled to carefully size up the political activity of this or that party because he is forced to join some party to fight for his political rights. Here in America, however, the workingman is not compelled to fight for his political rights; he can easily get along without any party affiliations whatsoever; and legion are they of the working class who do not grasp the deep and close connection of politics with economics. When they do catch a glimpse of their connection, it is only in so far as politics can yield them palpable results. America is a practical country; the workingman is an American, a practical man, he looks for practical results. These practical results he tries to get through his conservative trade union and through the large and powerful political parties, who, on occasion, throw him a bone.

If the Socialist party wants to have influence with the working class it must go to them and take up their practical economic struggle.

We have already stated that in the European countries the political struggle is a sufficient means to attract the working class to the Socialist parties; a sufficient means but not the only means by a long shot. They, the European Socialist parties, do not abstain from the economic struggle. The Russian Social Democracy grew so rapidly because along with the political struggle it waged the economic battle of the working class. Ditto with the German Social Democracy. The German and Russian trade unions of to-day were drilled, organized, and led by the Socialist forces, and have remained under Socialist influence. American labor history, however, started otherwise. Here the trade union moreover started first and it still lacks Socialist consciousness. Our work here is therefore more arduous than that of the comrades across the Atlantic. We must create this consciousness, and we will create it when we take up the economic struggle as regular party work.

Of course, the party even now is not entirely aloof from the economic struggle. The "Vorwaerts," for example, does incalculable service in all those economic battles which the United Hebrew Trades carry on. Many private persons also, members of the Party, you'll find taking active part on the economic field. The same can be said of the other Socialist papers, the "Volkszeitung," and the "Call." But the activity of this or that paper, this or the other Party member is of a private character; the Party machinery has nothing to do with it. The Party organization does not find it at all necessary to consider this or that strike, to carry on a special agitation in behalf of a certain strike, and take it up as a regular order of business.

To resume: We do little propaganda; we have too many pompous, "alien," elements; we lack ideals; we do not take active part in the economic struggle of the working class; hence, we are weak.

A 'FINE' SYSTEM

HOW IT WORKS IS EXEMPLIFIED IN A NEW HAVEN DEPARTMENT STORE.

New Haven, Conn., November 12.—Among the bitterest opponents of Socialism we always find owners of department stores. These proprietors usually occupy the high places in church, join the Sunday morning promenade after services, occasionally give a Sunday evening talk to young men, or address Y. M. C. A. gatherings on "How I Got Mine," but leave out the real "how." Of course, they mount a mettled horse and rail at Socialism when that subject is mentioned. They point with pride to their department stores and call attention to the fatherly manner in which they treat them employes. "Socialism will kill incentive," "Socialism is tyranny,"—these phrases will ever be found on the lips of those merchants. Now, what are the facts?

In one of New Haven's largest department stores the fatherly feeling and the reign of liberty are being exemplified finely, and the lesser stores follow the lead as well as they can. In this particular establishment everything is "fine." Not content with the low wages paid to the "help," a system of fines is imposed and the already distressful condition aggravated.

The career of a worker is as follows in this institution: After having passed muster, in which a number of personal questions are asked, the applicant is sent to get his number for the selling department and for the time clock. This time-clock scheme is a fine wonder worker for the firm. This clock must be "rung up" when one enters: it thus keeps a record of one's time. If one is late, a ten cent fine is imposed. Should you have arrived on time but have forgotten to "ring up," then, though it be known that you put in the half day's work, the employe loses the wage for that amount. Then, at times, you are fined "ring" or no "ring."

From the clock you next march to the department counter and sign a time sheet. If this sheet is not signed, another fine is clapped on to the worker, though the clock shows the person entered the store. Now, a source of constant annoyance is the fact that the time clock varies with the timepiece on the main floor. Thus the help is again cheated.

The extent of these onerous exactions may be judged when it is stated that once a day regularly, sometimes twice a day, a typewritten list of fines is carried around to the different departments, practically shoved under the noses of the victims, and the consolation is given that "If you don't want to put up with these rules, resign." Very fine and fatherly and freedom-like.

Then there is an educational department graciously provided by these master merchants. Oh, there is nothing mean about them! Regularly once a year the new employes are educated how to be docile, how to sink their manhood or womanhood and squelch all resentment at irritation and insult, keep a pleasant face, and pray for the boss and prosperity. A series of free lectures are delivered. They begin on how to make out sales checks and end by pointers on how to save string in binding up packages. Thus the firm offers a liberal education, indeed.

A beneficial society is also provided; the employes are supposed to be the beneficiees. They pay dues and are entitled to a consideration if they fall sick while working at the store, but if they leave they lose all they paid in. That's liberty, the kind which the boss gives to his hired person.

But need the employes be powerless? No, if they decide to put a stop to these outrages. As long as they swallow the dope of their "respectable" employers, they, of course, will keep themselves steeped in their present condition. They must make up their minds to give the bosses a few lectures, to supply them with a liberal education, and this can be done. Organize upon the lines of industrial unionism, upon the lines which will combine all the employes of the establishment, from cash girl to cashiers, and they will have the domineering respectables in their power. Why should not this be done? Why, if anyone is to do any bossing, should it not be those who do the performing? Do it! you workers of the stores, do it!

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S. L. P.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	94,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1909.

The prosperity of fools shall destroy them. —PROVERBS.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

The late municipal election of New York was not a local affair. New York City is more than the metropolis; New York is the head and heart center of the land. What happened here at the late municipal campaign and election in the bourgeois camp was an event of national importance—the conspicuous rise of a conspicuous personality, henceforth to be reckoned with —William Randolph Hearst.

With the flippancy that English critics impute to the American reading public, Mr. Hearst has been called a "tricky politician," a "self-seeking demagogue," a "shallow office-seeker" in some quarters, while, in other quarters, the quarters of the High Finance assailed by him, the slogans were "Hearst is an ignoramus, he is a dissolute man, he is an indolent man." When Mr. Hearst failed in the Mayoralty election of four years ago, a sigh of relief was heaved from all these quarters. They thought: "We are now through with Hearst." When, the next year, his running mates were all elected and he was beaten for Governor, the belief "we are through with Hearst" became stronger. The belief suffered a shock last year when Mr. Hearst, as the advocate of an independent candidate for President, toured the country and delivered a dozen speeches which called more attention than anything Taft or Bryan said; which caused consternation to the Standard Oil, therefore to both the old parties; and which drove from office one of the leading Federal Senators, Foraker, and shook the ground from under several others. Finally this year, at a moment when the Tammany local tickets seemed safe, with the election of Bannard as the only alternative, it was Mr. Hearst who stepped forward and by a manoeuvre that was brilliant broke the slate, and routed both Murphy and Woodruff. The posture of the public in general towards Hearst has changed very materially since election day. And well it may, seeing that, immediately after his election victory, Mr. Hearst has turned his guns against another mammoth and otherwise dreaded corporation, the New York Central.

History repeats itself—with the variations dictated by circumstances. Caesar of old was also called by the "reformers" of the day and in the then vernacular, a "tricky politician," a "self-seeking demagogue" and a "shallow office-seeker"; while the proud patriciate had for him none but the kind of epithets that now the large corporations and trusts have for Mr. Hearst—he was "a libertine," an "idler," an "ignoramus."

With the variations that nearly 2,000 years of social evolution compel, the great American Republic is presenting the aspect of the great Roman Republic of the days immediately preceding the rise of Caesar; with the variations that such a span of time compel, what the Daily People has said more than once before may be here repeated—the Caesarian outlines are shaping themselves in the personality of William Randolph Hearst, whom the American plutocracy fear as much as the Roman patriciate feared Caesar, and who, in the end, saved their necks.

In the first of the "Two Pages from Roman History," devoted to the necessity of the revolutionary economic organization of Labor these passages occur:

"Let there be no fatalism in our Councils. The Socialist Republic is no predestined inevitable development. The Socialist Republic depends, not upon material conditions only; it depends upon these—plus clearness of vision to assist the evolutionary process. . . . Is the revolutionary spark of our Age to be smothered and banked up till, as in the Rome of old, it leap from the furnace, a weapon of national suicide?"

When Caesar stepped upon the stage of Rome he was the only logical figure. "Reform" appeared only in the guise of Catiline and his compeers—utterly illogical figures. When the American Caesar shall take full shape in our country, his success or his failure will depend upon the organized progress that Socialism will have made upon the economic field.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an article headed "Our Activity Among the Working Masses." The article is a translation from the original Yiddish, written by a Socialist party man and published in the Socialist party organ the "Vorwaerts," and was called forth by the recent slump in the S. P. vote together with that party's noted decline during the last years. The article is recommended to the thoughtful perusal of the thoughtful.

During these eleven years of the split in the Socialist Movement, to the oft-repeated question, What is the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party? the People made answer by specifying three leading points:

First—The S. L. P. considers the economic movement of prime importance in the Revolution. Hence the economic movement must be revolutionary. As a consequence of this, the economic movement must be wrenched from the clutches of Gompersism. To this end, bore from within and bore from without, but BORE, and boring cannot be done by echoing the errors, immigrational and others, of Gompersism.—The S. P., on the contrary, looks upon the economic movement as "a passing phase." Hence it is "neutral" on that field. As a consequence, anxious for votes, the S. P. endeavors not to "isolate" itself; hopeful of votes, its organs—"Call," "Vorwaerts," "Volkszeitung"—and all its spokesmen lie low in sight of pure and simple Gompersistic iniquities.

Second—The S. L. P. stands upon THE INTERESTS OF THE PROLETARIAT. Hence the S. L. P. insists that all who join it, whether they be proletarian or non-proletarian elements, leave behind them all bourgeois habits of thought—"taxation" issues, "cheap gas" issues, "reforms," in short,—and concentrate upon the revolutionary issue presented by the exploitation in the shop.—The S. P., on the contrary, plumes itself upon its "broadness"; hence its doors are open promiscuously to "discontent."

Third—The S. L. P. insists upon the ownership by itself, without subterfuge, of its press and other weapons of propaganda. Hence, individual ambitions to make money, or gratify vanity cannot assert themselves in the S. L. P.—The S. P., on the contrary, holds the S. L. P. policy "autocratic." It allows its press to be private property, hence uncontrollable by but controlling the party, with the further consequence that its agitators, like its press, are virtually free fishermen, each with his hook and line doing business on its own hook.

Read the article of the S. P. man, reproduced in this issue. He makes each of these three points—he condemns his party for "abandoning the economic field to the pure and simple policy" and "to the lickspittlers of capitalism, the Gomperses and the Mitchells"; he condemns his party for allowing its bourgeois and professional elements to "play first fiddle"; and he frankly declares his party has "no competent agitators," during the campaign or otherwise;—and then, after admitting all that, he has no word of censure for the "Call," the "Vorwaerts," the "Volkszeitung." On the contrary. These very centers from which radiate the wrongful economic posture of the S. P., and which are notoriously dominated by pure and simple views and private ambitions are extolled by the writer!

The issue between the S. L. P. and the S. P., as presented by the distinguished S. P. writer quoted in this issue, may be summed up in these words—

The S. L. P. demands consistency; the S. P. does not. The S. L. P. will sacrifice votes, funds, and individual notoriety to principle, conscious that the votes, the necessary funds, and the praiseworthy ambition of the individual for distinction, will all come in due time, provided the agitation is consistently carried on, with no inconsistencies to confuse. The S. P., on the contrary, will sacrifice consistency to votes, to notoriety, and to whatever else can be had now, hence is bound to find itself, after a very short season of "success," in the wintry predicament it is now admittedly in.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

NOTHING REMARKABLE.

There is nothing remarkable in what the A. F. of L. "United Mine Workers' Journal" of the 4th instant calls "the very remarkable outcome" of the Schoenville Anarchist riots, the outcome being that the Pressed Steel Car Company has "formally announced that it will support the United Car Workers of America," and that "a local of this Union has been organized in the works of the steel plant"; in other words that the A. F. of L. United Car Workers of America are to take the places of the men now at work in the plant, and who have recently been in rebellion against the Company. To put it in still fewer words, the announcement made by the A. F. of L. organ is that the A. F. of L. is at its usual work of successful scabbery on the proletariat. Nothing remarkable in that; the event is doubly unremarkable, however significant.

The A. F. of L. is not a proletarian economic organization. The A. F. of L. is a guild concern, run upon bourgeois economics, avowedly in the interest of the capitalist social order; and, consequently, opposed to anything that endangers capitalism. The shop in which the workers are organized in the A. F. of L. is a ballasted ship. The ties of brotherhood between the employer and his employes may, at times, be strained; sundered they never are, however bloody the noses of the two brothers may, at times, come out of a conflict. 'Tis otherwise if the shop is unorganized, or organized outside of the A. F. of L.

If unorganized, then, even under the worst labor conditions, the ship of the shop is "tender." The shop is then like a ship in the hold of which the kegs and boxes and bales of merchandise are loosely stowed away. As the ship rolls and pitches, the bundles in the hold roll over each other, to the great danger of making the ship turn turtle. If the men are organized outside of the A. F. of L., the danger is no less. Free from the A. F. of L. bit and bridle, the organization may at any time respond to proletarian class demands, to the serious annoyance of the employer. In either of the two cases the employer ever hurries to fetch in the assistance of the A. F. of L. When it "organizes" the shop, that is, when it plays the scab upon the men in the shop, that ship forthwith "steadies." In the instance of the Pressed Steel Car Company a handle was unfortunately given by the men to facilitate the scabbery upon them by the A. F. of L.

As was shown last month in these columns the McKee's Rocks men, who took so brilliant a stand for their class in their strike against the Pressed Steel Car Company, encountered a double misfortune. They first fell into the hands of that bird of ill omen, the pure and simple Socialist party politician, and no sooner had they shaken off that bird, when they fell into the hands of its mate, the pure and simple, tho' veiled, dynamiters who are sailing in the stolen plumes of the I. W. W. True enough, capitalists call everyone who threatens their rule an Anarchist; that can be no reason why one should allow himself to be run by Anarchists. On the contrary. It is a reason why the soundly-poised revolutionist should be all the more on the alert, and, by his every act, confute and refute the capitalists' words, and convict them of foul calumny. The McKee's Rocks strikers neglected this precaution. No Anarchists themselves, they allowed themselves to be run by the above named element, with which the Labor Movement has made a bitter experience, against which Marx and Engels struggled and warned, and in whose face the International Socialist Congresses have, for the last consecutive sixteen years, resolutely shut their doors. The oversight of the McKee's Rocks men was promptly taken advantage of by Brother Capitalist to invite his Brother A. F. of L. to "organize" the Pressed Steel Car plant; and Brother A. F. of L., as announced by the "United Mine Workers' Journal," has readily availed itself of the rare opportunity under the pretext of "Down with Anarchy!"

There is, accordingly, nothing "remarkable in the affair—to bolster up the capitalist class against the proletariat of the land is the daily occupation of the Civic Federationized A. F. of L.; to give a handle for the outraging of the proletariat is the practical, however unintentional, consequence of Anarchist activity.

Nothing remarkable, doubly unremarkable—however significant.

MYSTERIOUS STRIKE SQUELCHING.

A. F. of L. Doing Its Work at McKees Rocks.

McKees Rocks, Pa., November 10.—In some mysterious way the expected strike to-day at the Pressed Steel Car Works was prevented from being put into effect to-day. After the recent magnificent strike of 4,000 car workers, the company called in the A. F. of L. to organize the shop.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism Spread the light!

HORRIBLE EXAMPLE OF 16 TO 1 MENTAL TRAINING

"Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine" for the current month leads with an 18-page article by the mercurial Tom Watson himself on "Socialists and Socialism." The purpose of the article is to show authoritatively—mind you, authoritatively—and documentarily—mind you, documentarily—that the program of Socialism embraces a sweeping remodeling of the family relations, the "overthrow of the monogamic family" and the establishment of "free love."

Readers of the Daily People might ask, Why bother with such stale trash? Does not Socialism, in the platforms enunciated by its conventions, and in the classics upon which all Socialists are agreed, plant itself exclusively upon the economic question? Is not Socialism well understood by all intelligent people, foe and friend alike, to begin and end with the demand for the abolition of private ownership in the necessaries for labor and the re-organization of society upon that basis? What concern is it of Socialism what the private opinion may be of this or that Socialist as to whether monogamy will or will not continue, any more than it is the concern of Protectionism whether the protectionist Robert Ingersoll was an atheist; or any more than it is the concern of Populism whether the Populist Tom Watson believes in the divine dispensation that the Negro is a special creation for the Watsons to ride; or any more than it is the concern of the Roman Catholic creed whether the Prince of the Church Cardinal Antonelli was a promiscuous begetter of children? Why bother with such stale trash, anyhow? That's all very true; and the Daily People does not propose now, any more than it has done heretofore, to allow itself to be drawn beside the question—the overthrow of the capitalist system of production, the only issue that Socialism presents. In taking up the article of our effervescent, though oft admired, acquaintance Tom Watson, the Daily People purposes to render to the public the valuable service of illustrating the pitiable wreckage of all sense of responsibility that a liberal education in heels-over-head populistic economics will work even in so bright an intellect as Tom Watson's.

The first four pages of the article in question are taken up with a roasting of the Socialist party man, the Rev. George D. Herron, for the "Socialist Wedding" which he celebrated with Miss Rand, after divorcing his first wife. Lest we digress, we shall not go into details to show that Mr. Watson substantially blundered even on this point, in that the revoltingness of the Rev. Herron's conduct—the casting off for a rich one a poor wife, whom shortly before he had pronounced "the inspiration of his life"—makes no part of Mr. Watson's anathemas. We shall let that pass. The Rev. Herron "Socialist Wedding" is but a prelude to Mr. Watson's article. However excited, Mr. Watson realizes that his case on Socialist immorality could not stand upon that leg alone. The remaining fourteen pages buckle down to business. Bebel is to be convicted out of his own mouth. The work of Bebel's, chosen to do the job, is "Woman Under Socialism."

At first sight, as one turns these pages over in wondering anticipation, his heart is gladdened. There appears to be a vast amount of citations from "Woman Under Socialism." The appearance is of conscientious research, and sober thought. Such ever is a treat to the Socialist, even if against himself. But what a disappointment follows!

It would fill nothing short of a book to cite Mr. Watson's citations, which he repeatedly asseverates are not garbled, and contrast them with the full passages actually in Bebel's work. That is here out of the question. The reader should invest in "Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine" and in Bebel's work, and make the comparisons himself. Nevertheless, although a direct proof of the recklessness of Mr. Watson is not allowed by our space—it would not do to quote one passage; if any, several should be quoted—a clear idea of Mr. Watson's state of mind can be furnished the reader expeditiously by quoting in full his observations upon the English translator's preface of Bebel (wherewith Mr. Watson introduces his assault upon Bebel) and then contrasting that with what the translator actually did say.

Mr. Watson says:

"In the translator's preface, he states that *'the Woman Question is the weakest link in the capitalist mail.'* He alludes to the efforts Socialists are making to enlist the women in the *'overthrow of the existing order.'* He frankly uses the word *'Communism,'* and expresses his belief that the race is now headed toward it.

"Mr. De Leon is one of the most conspicuous and energetic American leaders of Socialism. When he translates Herr Bebel's book into English, and publishes it for use in Socialist propaganda, we need not be told that Mr. De Leon is in full accord with Herr Bebel, and desires to win converts to Socialism by the circulation of Bebel's book. And when we find that 'Woman Under Socialism' is an elaborate argument for just such ideals as those set forth at 'A Socialist Wedding,' we need no farther evidence to convince us that Socialism *does* make uncompromising war upon marriage, *as we know it*, and proposes to substitute therefor the informal 'free and easy' mating which Herron and Miss Rand first practised and then 'announced'." [The italics are in the original.]

Now let the reader turn to that translator's preface quoted from, and referred to by Mr. Watson as evidence of the translator's anti-monogamic views. It sets forth as follows:

"The ethic formula commends self-effacement to a translator. More so than well-brought-up children, who should be 'seen and not heard', a translator should, where at all possible, be neither seen nor heard. That, however, is not always possible. In a work of this nature, which, to the extent of this one, projects itself into hypotheses of the future, and even whose premises necessarily branch off into fields that are not essentially basic to Socialism, much that is said is, as the author himself announces in his introduction, purely the personal opinion of the writer. With these a translator, however much in general and fundamental accord, may not always agree. Not agreeing, he is in duty bound to modify the ethic formula to the extent of marking his exception, lest the general accord, implied in the act of translating, be construed into specific approval of the objected-to passages and views. Mindful of a translator's duties as well as rights, I have reduced to a small number, and entered in the shape of running footnotes to the text, the dissent I thought necessary to the passages that to me seemed most objectionable in matters not related to the main question; and, as to matters related to the main question, rather than enter dissent in running footnotes, I have reserved for this place a summary of my own private views on the family of the future.

"It is an error to imagine that, in its spiral course, society ever returns to where it started from. The spiral never returns upon its own track. Obedient to the law of social evolution, the race often is forced, in the course of its onward march, to drop much that is good, but also much that is bad. The bad, it is hoped, is dropped for all time; but the good, when picked up again, never is picked up as originally dropped. Between the original dropping and the return to its vicinity along the tracks of the spiral, fresh elements join. These new accretions so transmute whatever is re-picked up that it is essentially remodeled. The 'Communism,' for instance, that the race is now heading toward, is, materially, a different article from the 'Communism' it once left behind. We move in an upward spiral. No doubt moral concepts are the reflex of material possibilities. But, for one thing, moral concepts are in themselves a powerful force, often hard to distinguish in their effect from material ones; and, for another, these material possibilities unfold material facts, secrets of Nature, that go to enrich the treasury of science, and quicken the moral sense. Of such material facts are the discoveries in embryology and kindred branches. They reveal the grave fact, previously reckoned with in the matter of the breeding of domestic animals, that the act of impregnation is an act of inoculation. This fact, absolutely material, furnishes a post-discovered material basis for a pre-surmised moral concept,—the 'oneness of flesh' with father and mother. Thus science solidifies a poetic-moral yearning, once held imprisoned in the benumbing shell of theological dogma, and reflects its morality in the poetic expression of the monogamic family. The moral, as well as the material, accretions of the race's intellect, since it uncoiled out of early Communism, bar, to my mind, all prospect,—I would say danger, moral and hygienic,—of promiscuity, or of anything even remotely approaching that.

"Modern society is in a state of decomposition. Institutions, long held as of all time and for all time, are crumbling. No wonder those bodies of society that come floating down to us with the prerogatives of 'teacher' are seen to-day rushing to opposite extremes. On the matter of 'Woman' or 'The Family' the divergence among our rulers is most marked. While both extremes cling like shipwrecked mariners to the waterlogged theory of private ownership in the means of production, the one extreme, represented by the Roman Catholic church-machine, is seen to recede even further back within the shell of orthodoxy, and the other extreme, represented by the pseudo-Darwinians, is seen to fly into ever wilder flights of heterodoxy on the matter of 'Marriage and Divorce.' Agreed, both, in keeping woman nailed to the cross of a now perverse social system, the former seeks to assuage her agony with the benumbing balm of resignation, the latter to relieve her torture with the blister of libertinage.

"Between these two extremes stand the gathering forces of revolution that are taking shape in the militant Socialist Movment. Opinion among these forces, while it cannot be said to clash, takes on a variety of shades—as needs will happen among men, who, at one on basic principles, on the material substructure of institutional superstructure, cannot but yield to the allurements of speculative thought on matters as yet hidden in the future, and below the horizon. For one, I hold there is as little ground for rejecting monogamy, by reason of the taint that clings to its inception, as there would be ground for rejecting co-operation, by reason of the like taint that accompanied its rise, and also clings to its development. For one, I hold that the smut of capitalist conditions, that to-day clings to monogamy, is as avoidable an 'incident' in the evolutionary process as are the iniquities of capitalism that to-day are found the accompaniment of co-operative labor;—and the further the parallel is pursued through the many ramifications of the subject, the closer will it be discovered to hold. For one, I hold that the monogamous family — bruised and wounded in the cruel rough-and-tumble of modern society, where, with few favored exceptions of highest type, male creation is held down, physically, mentally and morally, to the brutalizing level of the brute, forced to grub and grub for bare existence, or, which amounts to the same, to scheme and scheme in order to avoid being forced so to grub and grub—will have its wounds staunched, its bruises healed, and, ennobled by the slowly acquired moral forces of conjugal, paternal and filial affection, bloom under Socialism into a lever of mighty power for the moral and physical elevation of the race."

The reader should now refresh his memory by re-reading Mr. Watson's account of the translator's preface of Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism."

Far be it from us to believe that Tom Watson deliberately falsified, and deliberately misrepresented. In all sincerity we do not. If he had, the matter would not deserve handling. Mr. Watson did not mean to falsify. His false presentation of the translator's posture is one of the inevitable results of the mental training imparted by the philosophy of 2+2=16 to 1. A system of thought that, from shallow premises, flies off to the scatter-brained financial theory of which Mr. Watson is an expositor, miseducates. If indulged in intensely, it disqualifies the mind for that conscientious reading and sober thought that renders a man responsible for his words. The translator's preface is not quite four pages long. If the wheels in Mr. Watson's head whirl so wildly that he can so wholly misapprehend and so rashly report the contents of a 4-page preface, what the chances are of his acting with a greater sense of responsibility, with regard to a nearly 400-page book, the reader may judge for himself.

THE STURDY S. L. P.

The great function of the true Socialist—apart from the grinding process that his necessities compel him to submit to in the capitalists' profit mill—is to propagate the principles and promote the organization of the true movement of Labor that has for its aim the complete overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth—Socialism. For the rest, a logical criticism of current happenings under the system and the utterances and acts of its supporters, though secondary to the above is none the less useful and necessary.

The S. L. P. must keep on repeating: "Socialism—Socialism alone—and nothing else on this planet can abolish the misery and the starvation (physical and mental) of the world's toilers."

"Oh, yes, the S. L. P. is right, but it is so small," say the india rubber-like pieces of clay dressed in clothes. Therefore they want a howling mob like football barrackers. Out on such flabby mortals! The S. L. P. wants men of determination and with a will and a fibre that will last.

As Comrade De Leon said a few years ago—the S. L. P. is a character-builder. It teaches the workers who belong to it knowledge and self-respect, hence in spite of every vicissitude the S. L. P. always remains solid. Some may fall by the wayside, others "turn dog," while the hard, weary, plugging on and on proves too much for those who think the sun is long in rising, for all except the stout-hearted.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—Halloa, Brother Jonathan, whither in all that haste?

BROTHER JONATHAN—I'm going to my Local—the Socialist party Local——

U. S.—You joined the S. P.!

B. J.—I did! I thought first of joining the S. L. P., but I decided in favor of the S. P. I can't stand the S. L. P., and I'll get everybody I can to join the S. P.

U. S.—Why?

B. J.—The S. L. P. sets up bogus Unions!

U. S.—Mention one.

B. J.—Just like the S. L. P. to pick one up at a word! Then the S. L. P. has often scabbed upon the A. F. of L.

U. S.—Where?

B. J.—Don't bother me with your technicalities! Then also the S. L. P. got money from Tammany Hall.

U. S.—When?

B. J.—You are simply unbearable with your S. L. P. quibbles—"When!" "Where!" Then, the S. L. P. is intolerant.

U. S.—Quote an instance.

B. J.—There you have it! Just like the S. L. P. They want one to prove everything. Then the S. L. P. only uses personalities.

U. S.—Where?

B. J. (getting angry)—If that is not like the S. L. P.! He wants proof of that too! Besides the S. L. P. only uses billingsgate.

U. S.—Tell me when and where.

B. J.—S. L. P. all over! Such tyrannical ways! And then the S. L. P. furnishes scabs to capitalists.

U. S.—When did it do that?

B. J.—I want you to quit your mud-slinging! And the S. L. P., besides doing all those things, lies about the S. P.

U. S.—Quote one lie.

B. J.—Quit your tyrannical ways! I won't be dictated to by anyone. And, besides, the S. L. P. abuses everybody.

U. S.—Who is everybody?

B. J.—You are just like the rest of the S. L. P.! Billingsgate is your only weapon. And the S. L. P. also twists facts.

U. S.—What fact did it twist?

B. J.—If you think your abuse will intimidate me you make a big mistake. And, also, your S. L. P. preaches a lot of false doctrines.

U. S.—Just mention one.

B. J.—I won't be bullied! The S. L. P. is also known to try and make black white, and white black.

U. S.—When did it do that?

B. J. (very angry)—I told you before I'll put up with none of your billingsgate, or intolerance, either!

U. S. (seizing B. J. by the collar and the slack of his trousers and rushing him off)—Jonathan, you do belong in the S. P., and I hope you will gather all your kind there. You will surely kick yourselves to pieces, and that is all the good there is in such as you to do for the Movement.

Always ask yourself this:—Is the S. L. P. right? If you are convinced it is, then fight on. Don't bother about what others say; they will "have their little day and cease to be," while the principles that the S. L. P. stands for are immortal and will last as long as the stars.

Let every class conscious worker do the work that is next his or her hand—do it whole-heartedly and thoroughly, and things are bound to move Socialismwards. Let us appreciate more thoroughly the great honor which social development has conferred upon us in selecting us as the instruments of nature's highest work, the Co-operative Commonwealth. Comrades! look abroad and see how mighty our movement is grown, and let us sing with the sweet bard of Labor—William Morris:

"It grows! it grows! Are we the same
—a feeble band and few?
Or what are these with eyes aflame,
and hands to deal and do?
This is the host that bears the word
—'No Master high or low.'
A lightning flame, a shearing sword,
a storm to overthrow."

—Sydney People.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

DELIBERATE DISREGARD FOR WORKERS' SAFETY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—One more evidence that the capitalist class considers its investments far more worthy of preservation than the lives of the workers who produce profits for it is contained in a remark I heard a mine worker make to another. This man said that in one part of a certain mine the ground overhead looked so dangerously threatening that there was much difficulty in getting miners to risk their lives in it. Then the electric lamps were taken out and the workmen, thus blind bridled and blinkered, were led into the death chamber without further trouble. Candles had been substituted and their light shines but a short distance in large places. The danger overhead could not be seen.

Of course the capitalist needs blinkers on the eyes of the workingman to prove that the capitalist preserves the home by robbing it of its head. But to the Socialist such blinkers are transparent.

E. Rouner.

Shawmut, Calif., Nov. 3.

CORRECTING THE SHOULD-HAVE BEEN S. P. VOTE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—After reading carefully the letter of "Ex-S P." in your issue of November 5, about the vote the S. P. should have gotten, but didn't, I concluded that the writer did a great injustice to the great and only Socialist paper, the Yiddish "Forward."

The "Forward" has a circulation of over 83,000 year in, year out, and revolutionizes the whole Jewish population. Why, wasn't it included in the estimate of the vote?

But alas, this wasn't the worst. Your correspondent also forgot to mention the "Volkszeitung," with its 3,500 readers. The Volkszeitung has a wonderful influence over the Unions, and after reading the sound reasonings of this paper they should certainly develop into Socialist party men and vote the S. P. ticket.

True, "Ex-S. P." overestimated the strength of the "I-am-a-bums." I don't believe they have thirteen votes between them. But this exaggeration by no means makes up for the shameful way he ignored the "Forward" and the "Volkszeitung."

He estimated the vote that should have been, at 321,213. Allow me to add:

Forward	83,000
Volkszeitung	3,500
Previously estimated	321,213
Proper total	407,713

This is what the vote ought to have been. Why isn't it? Watcher.

New York, Nov. 6.

ELEVEN YEARS AFTER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—That comparative tabulation of the Socialist vote in Greater New York, recently published in the Daily People, furnishes food for thought. As is shown there, the Socialist Labor Party vote in 1898, that is, prior to the time the New Yorker Volkszeitung "had not shrunk from even splitting thet Socialist movement in order to preserve intact the (A. F. of L.) union movement," had mounted up to 15,407. In 1909, eleven years later, the vote of S. L. P. and S. P. together amounts to 11,914, a loss of 3,493. These figures, eloquent enough when considered in the light of all that has happened during those eleven years, become still more eloquent when one bears in mind that they assume added significance in view of the natural increase of the voting population in the territory of Greater New York. That increase, while by no means proportionate to the general increase of population, is yet enough to make doubly clear how the Socialist movement has been hampered in its natural development by the pirate crew that sought to capture it in 1899 by means of mallets, crowbars and sundry other weapons of a like character and, fortunately, got their own stupid heads cracked for their pains.

In 1898, the total vote cast in Greater New York was 531,632; in 1909, the total vote cast in the same territory was 592,602—an increase of almost 12 per cent. To get a correct picture of the true state of affairs, that 12 per cent increase of voters must be considered together with the almost 17 per cent decrease of the Socialist vote in the aforesaid territory.

If not for the fact that the hypothesis is an impossible one, one would be tempted to follow this line of reasoning: What would be the state of affairs to-day, in point of organization, propaganda, vote, party press and general revolutionary strength, had the Socialist movement not been split in favor of the A. F. of L.? But that is an idle speculation, because based upon an impossible premise.

In the economic and political life of a nation each group of interests obeys and acts in accordance with the law of its existence; it cannot do otherwise. That is what the would-be capturers of the S. L. P. did in 1899, and that is what they have done since, and that is, precisely, what to-day we see reflected in the columns of the New Yorker Volkszeitung and those of the N. Y. Call. After the crushing defeat of their "Socialist" party on November 2, due to the fact that they could not out-Hearst Hearst and out-reform the reformers, both of these papers, in the depth of their despair, seek refuge in still more pronounced opportunism. "Cheaper gas," "dearer labor" and "cheaper necessaries of life" are to be coined into slogans of the future, from which I would infer that the price of meat and bread and hats and shoes, will be fixed by legal enactment, as will the price of labor, as soon as the S. P. gets into power. Let us all take heart. The day will come when dollar wheat and 25 cent steaks will be scaled down to 50 cents and to one shilling, respectively, and when every capitalist will be sent to jail if he pays less wages than $5.00 per day. The S. P. and the A. F. of L. will see to that—each in its own field.

In the meantime, the S. L. P. too will obey the law of its existence as, indeed, it has done all along. It will hold aloft the banner of revolutionary Socialism, strive for working class unity on the political and economic field, build up its organization, its press and its literature all to the end that the American working class may be schooled and equipped for the struggle that is to come. It will do so unremittingly, votes or no votes, and without regard to the freaks and frauds yelping at its heels and, now that the long lane seems to have come to a decided turn, it is to be hoped that it will be enabled to do it with greater visible results and with greater efficiency.

Many things come to him who waits and who knows how to wait.

Henry Kuhm.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 9.

PIERSON IN FORT WORTH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During my last three days' stay in Dallas I secured two subs for the "Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung," five for "Der Arbeiter," and six for the Weekly People. Another outdoor meeting was held there last Wednesday night, with a good crowd, and the sale of literature, while not large, amounted to fifteen pamphlets. Geo. Aksban handed me his application for membership after the meeting. He is an old timer, well posted, and will do good work for the Party in Dallas. I left with him a list of the subs secured during my stay there, so that later on he can see some of these subscribers and if there is a possibility of landing them in the Party he will get them.

The Dallas S. P. Local, besides having a cockroach store keeper, and shyster lawyer as shining lights, is also blessed with another "intellectual light" who runs a two by twice sheet that is on a par with the average dope papers of the S. P. He was so afraid that his comrades were going to let me have the use of their speaker's stand for the meeting Wednesday night that he gave "orders" not to let me use it. This is bossism with a vengeance. But the few members they have there seem to like it as they meekly submitted to the orders without a murmur.

Since my arrival in Fort Worth I have received one sub for "Der Arbeiter," and eleven subs for the Weekly People. I held a good meeting last night (Saturday), with a large crowd, selling fourteen pamphlets. I will hold another meeting this Wednesday night, and perhaps one at the stock yards during the noon hour.

While canvassing the T. & P. R'y shops last Friday, a meeting was being conducted there by some members of the local "Christian Church." They were handing out the usual dope, and had hardly a baker's dozen to listen to their nonsense. One of their number approached me and several of the lads to whom I was explaining our papers. He bemoaned the fact that we did not come and listen to their ranting. I started to ply him with questions but he could not stand the pressure, so he left, stating that he was in the real estate business and was an "honest hard workingman."

What is left of the few remaining S. P.-ers in Fort Worth held a meeting Saturday night. They had an old man on a dry goods box who was being advertised as "a workingman who would speak to workingmen." It is so rare nowadays to see a workingman upon an S. P. platform that I suppose the press agent hit upon this idea to get a crowd. As I had to hold a meeting myself two blocks farther up the street, I didn't tarry long. I left the "workingman" speaker with an audience of four, who no doubt had come merely to satisfy their curiosity.

Fort Worth has several slave markets, where wage slaves pay a good price to be shipped to masters South and West. I will do all I can to increase the circulation of the Weekly People during the remaining three days of my stay.

Chas. Pierson.

Fort Worth, Tex., November 7.

THOSE WHO HAVE GAINED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As I look at the Election returns and notice the slump in the total Socialist vote, the struggle between the A. F. of L. and S. T. & L. A. forces of eleven and twelve years ago in the General Committee, Section New York, of the Socialist Labor Party, comes back to my memory. I was a delegate of the then Fourteenth Assembly District in the General Committee, and I recollect the words of Morris Hillquit (then Moisher Hilkowitz), in the last meetings before the split. "This attacking the A. F. of L. must cease, as our vote has been at a standstill for the past four years."

Eleven years have elapsed and in all that time the Hillquits have been licking the boots of the dirtiest labor fakirs, with the net result of almost 4,000 votes less than we had eleven years ago.

Have the Hillquits gained nothing by that compromise with the labor fakirs? Oh, yes! Moisher Hilkowitz is now Morris Hillquit; no longer a poverty stricken little petty lawyer but a man who receives small favors from the "Adroit General" of the local Republican party, the man, Parsons, who has just given Tammany Murphy cards and spades in the game of politics.

Moisher Hilkowitz, it should not be forgotten, has become a rich man in the last eleven years. He lives in a luxurious apartment with servants. Was that not worth licking the boots of the labor fakirs for?

I do not want to be misunderstood: I have nothing against the man who steps into the world of capitalism to make money. But let it be remembered that Hillquit and his kind have become rich while in the labor movement "fighting" the capitalist class.

I turn my attention to the men who have remained loyal to the S. L. P. in the past ten years, the men who to-day, as then, are struggling in poverty for the liberation of the working class from wage slavery. Will the honest element in the S. P. never learn?

Adolph Orange.

New York, N. Y., November 6.

"ORIGINAL ACCUMULATION" NEAR LOS ANGELES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The municipality of Los Angeles cut wages for common labor, but it wouldn't think of slicing into the big salaries of political office-holders who do no more useful work than the men who are just affected by the cut. An order has gone out that all men signing for work on the Aqueduct from now on will receive $2 for a day's labor. In September the same labor was paid for at $2.25. Eight hours make up a day.

The men working in the camps along the Aqueduct must pay seventy-five cents per day board; hospital tax is $1 a month; for men who receive checks less than $40 a month the hospital tax is fifty cents.

Wages, as a rule, are less on this aqueduct than what private companies pay. The city of Los Angeles is building the work. It is being taken across the Majave desert, and will be about 225 miles long. Much of the work must be tunneled.

The men's table board is contracted for. J. D. Desmond has the contract. There is a clause in his agreement which states that the men must eat his stuff or show a wife. But who wants to live out in a desert? Most of the men are single.

There has been much dissatisfaction with the fare served up. In some places the men would upset the tables in disgust at what was put before them. Some of the papers took up the matter, but it didn't amount to anything beneficial for the "boarders." Inspectors were then appointed to "inspect," but J. D. Desmond has it his own way just the same. You must eat his stuff, and if you don't you must pay anyway.

This is some more "original accumulation" of men of ability. But then "original accumulation" does not necessarily mean working industriously in the sweat of thy brow.

E. A.

Midway Camp, Los Angeles Aqueduct, Calif., November 1.

WEAVERS' RESOLUTIONS ON FERRER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At a regular meeting of the Weavers and Textile Workers' Protective Association the below resolutions on the shooting at Barcelona of Francisco Ferrer were adopted. The local press has refused to publish these resolutions. We ask you to give them space and desire other labor papers to please copy them.

Albert Slater,
Cornelius Guthrie,
Joseph E. Biddard
Resolution Committee.

Lawrence, Mass., November 7.

(Resolutions)

Whereas, The Spanish government has taken upon itself to try, sentence, and put to death the great educator and philosopher, Francisco Ferrer, upon charges plotted by the police who in the trial of the said Francisco Ferrer showed that the only crime he was guilty of was the education of the masses of Spain; and

Whereas, This is only one of the many crimes the ruling class are guilty of in order to maintain their corrupt rule and continue to exploit a people already reduced to beggary; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Weavers and Textile Workers' Protective Association of Lawrence, Mass., pledge itself to assist the workers of Spain to dislodge such an organized band of tyrants and replace them with a more democratic form of government, in which men and women will have an equal voice and opportunity and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be kept on the records of this Association and copies sent to the local press and to labor papers of the United States and Spain.

FLASHLIGHT AT OKLAHOMA S. P. FOLKS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—J. Stanley Clark of Texas spoke here yesterday for the S. P. local. I attended the meeting, which was held in the Electric Hall. The attendance was good, and the speaker was often cheered and vigorously lauded during the discourse.

He lectured on the evolution of the race, and handled his subject well until he reached the present era of development, wherein he made some fallacious statements. For instance, in defining revolution he said it was simply the signing of a decree or document, e. g., when Lincoln signed the emancipation proclamation, etc.

When he opened the meeting for questions, a farmer, who, by the way, is an active S. P. member, asked the speaker how long it would take the United States to pay off the national debt? I will not take up the time necessary to give the answer.

The above question is typical of the class development of the Socialist party. Another question was: Is the farmers' and wage earners' interest the same? Answer: Inasmuch as both are victims of exploitation—yes.

The writer asked: What keeps the working class divided? His answer was, The politicians and craft unionism. Then I asked him, If he advised the working class to join the A. F. of L.? He hesitated for a moment or two and then answered, Yes. Whereupon I said, to do so was bluntly to deny the principles of Socialism. Then "hell broke loose in Georgia." He called me all kinds of names and said: "I know who you are. You are an S. L. P.!" He further said that all that was to be found of the S. L. P. was "just one dirty dozen in New York City."

After letting him run off at the mouth I put a few more solar plexus blows into him, which set him a-straddle of the fence, and he had nothing to say except cotton-mouth abuse for the S. L. P.

The S. P.'s of Oklahoma are a crazy set of freaks which out-kang the kangaroos of old. Before the meeting began I sold several S. L. P. pamphlets. On with the Revolution.

D. B. Moore.

Granite, Okla., November 1.

S. P. "HURRAH'S" COLLAPSE IN PHILADELPHIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Eugene V. Debs had been advertised to lecture at Philadelphia Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets, on Election night. And, as the "Flying Squadron" of Section Philadelphia is always on the lookout for opportunities to put light and reason in the way of the benighted and misguided S. P.-ers, we, too, paid twenty-five cents for an admission ticket. We were just in time to get a good seat.

The chairman, after a few "hurrah" remarks, called on John Brown, an S. P. "organizer." And Brown, after a few more "hurrah" remarks, disconnected remarks about the place out West where he came from, tried to get the audience to buy a pamphlet by Ben Hanford. Brown went for the audience in medicine-fakir style. In his vain struggle to sell the "literature," he paid the pamphlet and author the highest compliments,—but then the horror came. "This book," said he, "was written by the great Socialist leader, Ben Franklin." These are his exact words.

When we consider that one of the first things our primitive ancestors did to avoid confusion in their world of industry was to give names to things, and then remember the names, we get, not only a fair idea of the historical epoch in which the Browns and the rest of the S. P. wind-bags should have lived, we get an example of a two-fold error of the S. P., in not keeping the "organizers" home to vote.

Debs was introduced next. But he did not speak on "The Significance of the Socialist Movement," as the card called for. His speech was a sort of an hodge-podge of stale phrases, the like of which are often seen in the "United Mine Workers' Journal." Debs told about the "rose of health" and "the lily of death," "the cold steel bayonet" and "the white quivering flesh." Nor did he forget "the grey-haired mother and the boy far away." Poor boy! Debs' remarks on child labor were mushy,—awfully mushy.

Debs is not the Debs he used to be. A man cannot stand in the same place; backward or forward he must move. Debs is no longer on the firing line, and there is now about him something mechanical, which repulses the wary proletariat. Here are a few extracts from his speech:

"Fred Warren has been exposing the crimes of capitalism, and will go to the scaffold if necessary." May God speed him on the way!

"When they," the capitalists, "get through centralizing, we'll be through organizing." Did he mean by "we" the Gompers outfit?

"The capitalists do not employ you, you employ the capitalists." Shades of Henry George! And then Debs read a poem.

We thought there would be a chance to ask questions. There was—not half a chance. We were going to ask: "What is the attitude of the S. P. toward industrial unionism?" We were going to say: "Mr. Debs: In your speech before the I. W. W. you said, speaking of organizing the workers on the industrial field, 'It is a task in which weak men will falter, but a task from which we cannot shrink without betraying the working class.' Is a man any less a betrayer of the working class, who shrinks from that task to-day?"

After the "hurrah" was over we gave out 800 cards advertising our Sunday propaganda meetings, to be held in Morning Star Hall. We have got a valiant group of workers for Socialism in Philadelphia now.

On the night when the speech was being delivered, the votes were being counted. The vote was a proof of the speech; the speech a proof of the vote. And the Kangaroos are still musing over that vote. Ejayh.

Philadelphia, Pa., November 5.

The Differences
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AND THE
Socialist Labor Party
ALSO BETWEEN
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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

V. K., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—The posture of the Socialist Labor Party on the subject of woman in governmental affairs is that she is entitled to the identical rights now enjoyed by men. See the S. L. P. address recently delivered on Woman's Suffrage.

W. M., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—This office receives its information of what is going on in Spokane from the Party organization there. The information received from that source tallies exactly with the tenets preached by the Spokane "Industrial Worker," the organ of the element which calls itself I. W. W., but rejects the ballot absolutely. That organ suggests theft as a revolutionary method; seeing it, besides, rejects the ballot while preaching revolution, it is a pure and simple physical force promoter, coming under the technical designation of "Dynamiters." Such an element produces "riots" only, and can attract only "rioters." The Socialist Revolution can not travel via Riot. Riot only disgraces the Movement. Months ago The People announced that "dark clouds were gathering over Spokane." The prophecy proved correct, and promptly, too. The bourgeois forces of Spokane are in clover. The S. L. P. declines to water the clover by anything that identifies Socialism with Slummery.

T. C., WACO, TEX.—See the article in this issue entitled "Slums and Revolutionists" or "The Pack of Jackals Following the Lions." Supplementarily, take in the above answer to W. M., Brooklyn, N. Y.

C. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The law of the Mexican Republic recognizes free speech more expressly even than the law of the German Empire. The practical working of the law in Mexico is, just now, frequently Tsaristic.

O. V., SAN JOSE, CALIF.—Of course "the stomach rules." The materialist conception of history recognizes the principle. But don't run the principle into the ground. Mind the warning, neatly conveyed by Meredith, in the sentence: "St. Simeon saw the Hog in Nature, and took Nature for the Hog."

S. U., PATERSON, N. J.—Caesar was himself a patrician. When he got his fellow patricians to fear him, then he forced them to acquiesce in the demands of his ambition, whereupon he out-patricianed them. Hearst, a plutocrat himself, is causing one plutocratic concern after another to tremble before him. He started with the Standard Oil; now he is at the New York Central. He is in a fair way to reduce enough of them into abject fright and compel them to gratify his ambition. The breastwork to resist the accomplishment of the law, obedient to which Hearst, like Caesar of old, is now traveling mainly unconsciously, is the revolutionarily organized economic body of the proletariat. And that implies the clip and clear political party of Socialism under cover of whose cannonade such an economic body is recruited and drilled. Watch Hearst.

M. L., DETROIT, MICH.—Romero's collection of "Documentos para la Historia" (documents for history) makes mention of the flag of Acapulco. The People will pretty soon, probably under the head of "The Flag of Acapulco" handle the matter more fully and editorially.

H. H., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—One-third of the "Volkszeitung's" present personnel would be quite enough to get up the paper. The conclusions that follow from this robust fact are obvious. The paper would have to decimate its corps of parasites if it broke loose from the A. F. of L. labor-lieutenants of the capitalist class. The moment it were consistently to expose these people, supplies would cease. With the ceasing of supplies, fat jobs and easy jobs would also cease.

I. F. G., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—'Tis next to impossible to discover whence a Jeffersonian can gather any comfort, in his denunciation of Socialism, as a heresy, from any principle set up by Thomas Jefferson.

S. B. D., NEW YORK.—The International Socialist Congress makes it an express condition for affiliation that the body affiliated recognize the necessity of political action, without subterfuge. If the I. W. W. had rejected political action, Heslewood would not have been admitted at Stuttgart. The International Congress is through with all quibbles on the subject.

H. J., NEW YORK.—The crooks in the Socialist party are not "at sea" at their party's present fix. They know just what has happened. Those of them who have made their little pile don't care. Those who are still after a little pile are not "at sea." They are angry. It is the honest but duped element that is "at sea."

A. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—Gaynor is a good, clean type of the original bourgeois. He has all the virtues of the bourgeois in the incipient stage of that class—he up holds free speech, free press, individual rights, etc., and has no use for superstitions. As a consequence of his primitive bourgeois mentality, Gaynor is also a single taxer. He sincerely believes the single tax would abolish involuntary poverty. The fight put up against him by the up-to-date bourgeois arose mainly from the circumstance that archaic bourgeoisism grates upon the nerves of the up-to-date article in the way that mementos of backsliding ever grate on the nerves of the backslider.

J. H. E. S., CINCINNATI, O.—Whatever did become of "The Worker"? The question calls for a history of the S. P. English press of this city. Right after the split in 1899, the Volkszeitung corporation started a paper which it called "The People," the publication became better known as "The Bogus," seeing that the S. L. P. continued to publish its organ, as before, called The People. The corporation brought a suit against the S. L. P. to prevent it from calling its paper The People. Being beaten on that suit, it changed its paper's name into "The Worker." Presently the New York S. P. began to feel ashamed of not owning its own English paper. The end of a long struggle was that the corporation passed "The Worker" over to its New York party. "The Worker" was dying anyhow. The corporation did its best to hasten its decline so as not to have the example of a party-owned paper. Being in extremis, "The Worker's" name was changed to "The Socialist." As the great things expected from the change of name did not materialize, just as soon as "The Call" was started "The Socialist" was consolidated with "The Call," as the latter's weekly. Mr. Algernon Lee had been successively the Editor of the "Bogus," "Worker" and the "Socialist," and when "The Socialist" became S. P. property he was elected Editor by his party. When the consolidation of "The Socialist" and "Call" took place, the New York S. P. demanded that it elect or have a voice in the election of the Editor of "The Socialist," seeing that "The Call" was private property. "The Call's" authorities refused. Mr. Lee then resigned from "The Socialist" to become Editor of "The Call." Thereupon "The Socialist" was edited by an Editor of "The Call.'s" authorities, and, presently, was suspended altogether. That answers: "Whatever became of 'The Worker.'"

W. R. P., MISHAWAKA, IND.—Letter appeared in Daily People, September 28. Was crowded out of Weekly.

F. P. W., PORT ALLEGANY, PA.—Communicate with H. Cody, Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama.

F. C., NEWARK, N. J.—The day has only 24 hours. It would explode if 48 hours were to pressed into it.

H. R., HAMTRAMCK, MICH.—All of the I. W. W. notes have appeared in The People. Matter for the Weekly must be received by 6 p. m. on the Tuesday preceding date of issue.

F. R., NEWARK, N. J.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; H. R., HAMTRAMCK, MICH.; C. W. S., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; O. R., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; G. S. H., KELSEYVILLE, CALIF.; O. F., COLUMBUS, O.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; J. S., ROXBURY, MASS.; G. A. J., E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.; L. M. B., PITTSBURG, PA.; H. B. S., HAMILTON, CAN.; A. S. C., TORONTO, CAN.—Matter received.

.. Antipatriotism ..
Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.
An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingoism and capital exposition of the need of international unity of the working class.
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28 City Hall Place,
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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 6 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the above committee was held at National Headquarters on Wednesday evening, November 10th, with Schrafft in the chair. Members present: Ball, Hall, Kihn, Lafferty, Lechner, Mittleberg, Rosenberg, Schrafft, Schwartz and Weiss. Absent: Deutsch, Butterworth and Hammer.

The minutes of the previous session were read and adopted. Financial report: Income, $69; expenses, $110.38. Reports of Commitees: On Sue book sales plan, after consulting with the management of the N. Y. Labor News Co., the committee recommended that the Sue books be advertised in established literary review publications. The press committee to which was referred the plan of W. J. Gerry, of Colorado Springs, Colo., reported the plan to be a good one, but that it does not fit in with conditions as they exist with us and cannot be made to fit, at least for some time to come. The same commitee reported that the management of the N. Y. Labor News Co. request the N. E. C. to advance the cost of publication of 1,000 "Woman Under Socialism," and recommends that the request be granted conditionally. Reports and recommendations of committee concurred in.

The commitee to which were referred the accusations of Joseph Bertelli, Editor of "La Parola dei Socialisti," of Chicago, Ill., against Louis Nimini, Editor of "Ragione Nuova," Italian organ of the S. L. P., and the answer of Louis Nimini to said accusations, after due consideration recommends the following resolution for adoption:

"Whereas, The accusations brought by Joseph Bertelli in "La Parola dei Socialisti," of Chicago, Ill., dated October 2, 1909, under the cloak of magnanimity contain a slur against the S. L. P. and have been sufficiently answered by Louis Nimini, editor of the Italian organ of the S. L. P. "Ragione Nuova," in the columns of "Liberta" and "Ragione Nuova," by the presentation of reasons and proofs of greater value than the sentence of bourgeois tools.

"Whereas, The N. E. C. Sub-Committee are satisfied that this is another attempt made by the S. P.to defame that party of Socialism whose claim to the name the said Bertelli disputes, be it

"Resolved, That we express to Louis Nimini our confidence in his innocence and merit as a victim of a Clerico-Bourgeois alliance in his home town, and be it further

"Resolved, That we rebuke the erstwhile led-supporter of the S. L. P., now a denizen of the S. P., for his allegiance with or belief in the Clerico-Bourgeois powers who attempted to defame Louis Nimini in order to curb his enlightening influence."

Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Hall: "That the report and recommendations of the committee be concurred in." Carried.

The national secretary reported that the general vote on motions relating to Article 12 of the Party Constitution was resubmitted; the action of the national secretary was endorsed.

Correspondence: From Wisconsin S. E. C., charter application for a Section at Red Granite, Wis., with eleven charter members; moved by Lefkovits, seconded by Ball: "That the application be received and charter granted;" carried. From Danbury, Conn., request for assistance in arranging a debate between the S. L. P. and the S. P., national secretary reported having taken steps toward complying with request; moved by Weiss, seconded by Lechner: "That the action of the national secretary be endorsed;" carried. From Pennsylvania S. E. C., Missouri S. E. C., ordering due stamps; Virginia S. E. C., California S. E. C., on general party matters; G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill., complaint against Illinois S. E. C., which the national secretary has referred; A. S. Carm, Toronto, Canada, requesting information, complied with; A. Savelsky, Philadelphia, Pa., requesting Polish speaker; Paul Kruger, Carthage, Mo., application for membership, referred to Missouri S. E. C.: Herman Richter, N. E. C. member from Michigan, regarding Party matters; Sections Erie, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Manchester, N. H., and Portland, Ore., on general party matters. Adjournment 9 p. m. Max Rosenberg, Sec'y.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, was held at No. 28 City Hall Place, Friday evening, November 5th, with Henry Kuhn in the chair, besides whom there were also present Wilson, Grieb, Scheuerer, Walters, Hiltner and Moonelis; absent, Donohue.

Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted.

The Secretary reported receiving a letter from Rochester, asking for details of circular letter to be sent to sympathizers, which he answered, giving the information; sent out to all Sections call for nomination of N. E. C. member for 1910 term, nominations to close November 15th; received letter from Secretary Section Westchester Co., regarding due stamps and old debt of the Section; answered by Secretary; from Schenectady, letter from Gunn, stating they were unable to file ticket in time; answered by Secretary; from Sections Rensselaer, Rochester and Schenectady, orders for due stamps, attended to; sent letter to Organizer of new Section at Jamestown, asking for information of meeting dates and places and pointing out things to be done; also received advice that the Socialist Party had filed a local ticket under their party name, but had used the S. L. P. Arm and Hammer emblem; instructed the Section to protest and to make known in public press; received from Buffalo copy of leaflet given out in the local city and county campaign. Report received and actions of Secretary endorsed.

Secretary presented bill for $1.44 for postage, also bill for postage, assistant to the Secretary, $1.61, both of which were ordered paid.

Motion made and carried that the Secretary be instructed to prepare a circular and send out to the Sections regarding the coming State election of 1910, regarding the appointment of Notaries and the gathering of signatures and that he work up the data in connection therewith. Decided that the Secretary prepare call for Convention to be held in March, same to be similar to the one held in New York City in 1908 except that delegates may not represent more than one Section, and to be held in New York City.

Meeting adjourned at 8 p. m.

Edmund Moonelis, Sec'y.

OHIO STATE EX. COM., S. L. P.

Meeting of Nov. 8th with Goerke in the chair. Absent and excused, Ed. Hauser.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications: From Hy. Piper, Elyria, member at large, sends $1 for dues and nominates John Kircher for Ohio member of N. E. C.; from Section Cincinnati, per M. Eisenberg, with $15 for due stamps; from O. M. Held, member-at-large, Toledo, sends $1 dues and reports on conditions in that town. Receipts, $32; expenses, 26 cents. R. Koeppel, Rec. Sec'y.

SEND PRESENTS FOR THANKSGIVING DAY FESTIVAL.

To members of the S. L. P. and its Sympathizers: —

The annual fall festival of the Socialist Labor Party of New York City, will be held on Thanksgiving Day of this year at Grand Central Palace. A bazaar and fair will be held in conjunction with this fall festival, where articles given by members and friends will be sold at auction for the benefit of the Daily People. For this we need your hearty co-operation. What we expect of you is to send us something that your wife, sweetheart, your sister or yourself may have talent and will to create. A beautiful array of presents is usually exhibited at these affairs—the result of the efforts of all those that proclaim with pride that they directly or indirectly aid the revolutionary movement of the working class of America.

We desire to put more presents on our tables at these festivals and there is no reason why we should not be helped to do it. Let everyone send something. Every little bit helps.

Is it necessary to remind you that whatever you send for the Daily People is like sending more ammunition that will destroy the fort of capitalism?

All presents should be sent to L. Abelson, 28 City Hall Place, New York City. Please do not delay this matter. Get busy now!

Entertainment Committee, Section New York County.

A. Orange, Secretary.

DETROIT S. L. P.

Section Detroit, S. L. P., will hold an Entertainment and Dance on WEDNESDAY evening, November 24, at 69 West End avenue, Detroit. Admission 25 cents. Comrades, don't forget to bring the cakes and doughnuts. Committee.

FALLS SHORT

First Week Did Not Produce Required Quota of Subs.

Last week we set as a task for our friends that they send us, between the dates November 7 and December 5, 1,000 yearly readers to the Weekly People. That would mean an average of 250 a week for four weeks, not a very big job for our friends who, if they got but one sub a month each, could easily turn in 500 a week.

Through the Daily People we urged New York, New Jersey, and New England to make good the first week's quota. In spots the work was well done, but it was not general enough to bring the first 250 yearly readers.

We are going to get the thousand readers, within the period named, just the same. Let the laggards lag; the Active Brigade will do the work.

The Pacific Coast will be good for 250; the States in between the Pacific and the Mississippi for 350; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Virginia should do as well and old New England also.

Those sending two or more subs were:

Section Denver, Colo.	2
Colorado S. E. C.	9
J. Schwartz, Bridgeport, Conn.	2
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	7
Thos. Borg, Chicago, Ill.	2
Thos. Jung, Evansville, Ind.	2
Leon Platt, Attleboro, Mass.	4
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	4
J. Hayes, Leominster, Mass.	2
E. J. B. Garbarino, Malden, Mass.	2
T. Grabuski, Lansing, Mich.	3
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.	3
G. Signarovitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4
V. Joelson, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	2
L. F. Airuts, Schenectady, N. Y.	5
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	3
J. H. Nordholt, Hamilton, O.	2
A. Gillhaus, Portland, Ore.	3
J. M. McAlarney, Juniata, Pa.	2
G. M. Sterry, Providence, R. I.	3
C. Pierson, Fort Worth, Tex.	17
Ed. Schade, Newport News, Va.	2
J. Perz, Everson, Wash.	2
C. M. Carlson, Tacoma, Wash.	2
J. McGivney, Nome, Alaska	2
J. W. Pearce, St. Thomas, Ont.	2
R. Baker, Vancouver, B. C.	4

Prepaid Cards Sold—Carl Baetz, Detroit, Mich., $5.00.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The new pamphlet: Woman's Suffrage, an address by Daniel De Leon, is ready for delivery This is a lucid exposition of a topic much talked about and generally misunderstood. A careful reading of this pamphlet will give the student a better understanding, not only of Woman's Suffrage, but of the entire Suffrage Question, of which Woman's Suffrage is but a part.

This latest production of the Labor News is a 48-page paper-bound booklet selling at ten cents the copy, twelve copies for one dollar.

Another of the Sue stories is in the hands of the binder. It is "The Iron Pincers," the thirteenth of the series. We are expecting it in this week. The price will be fifty cents. Advance cash orders solicited.

GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT OF THE CLEVELAND, O., COMRADES.

The Socialistische Liedertafel (Singing Section of Section Cleveland, S. L. P.), will give its annual grand Concert on SATURDAY, November 20, at Acme Hall (formerly Germania Hall), on East Ninth street (old Erie street) near Scovill avenue.

A splendid programme will be rendered, consisting of new songs, recitations, instrumental solos and comical feats. The headliner will be a German farce in one act, entitled "A Gay Morning in Police Court," by Richard Koeppel. After the programme, dance. Programme commences at 8 p. m. sharp. Tickets at the price of 25 cents can be had from all comrades, at office of German Party organ, 1366 Ontario street, and at the door.

The committee of arrangements has spared no effort to make this evening as pleasant as possible for all visitors and hopes that every comrade, friend and sympathizer will be present.

TEN CENT BOOKS.

Communist Manifesto.
Engles, Life Of.
No Compromise.
Socialism, What It Is.
Workingmen's Programme.

New York Labor News Company.
28 City Hall Place. New York.

I. W. W. NOTES

By H. Richter, General Secretary-Treasurer, Hamtramck, Mich.

The cloud of pessimism and disappointment which settled upon a great portion of the Industrial Union movement following the action of the so-called fourth convention of the I. W. W., is vanishing.

Calm investigation, a clearer perception of the principles and form of a sound economic organization, together with the pressure of capitalist development as it manifests itself in greater misery and dependence of the worker, is slowly, but with the irresistible power of a growing force, pushing aside all impediments.

Simple industrialism (more simple than industrial), which emphasizes the form and substitutes noise for principles, will not succeed in imposing itself for any length of time; it will not be able to foist a revamped serfs' movement for enlightened class action.

A worker who ignores his political rights or is not willing to fight for them, is depriving himself of the means which past struggles have brought forth, —ready levers for greater progress and effectiveness in the workers' class struggle.

An economic organization, which ridicules the political class movement of the wage workers, advertises its stupidity and becomes a travesty upon the modern class struggle. No label can hide its atavistic nature.

No enlightened wage worker can join such an aggregation without stultifying himself, and playing into the hands of the capitalist class.

That the workers are ready for a sound and all embracing industrial organization as organized in Chicago 1905, is being proven by a cumulating evidence.

Last week the Ladies' Tailors of Detroit organized the first branch of the Clothing Workers' Industrial Union with 20 charter members. Cleveland is heard from with a Local forming. Kansas City is getting in line. Car Foundry Workers report good agitation and new members joining. There is growth everywhere.

Capitalism, Craft Unions, Reform Socialists and Simple Industrialists will recede and finally vanish in the measure that economic and sociologic knowledge replaces ignorance and superstition among wage workers. Sound knowledge is the cohesive substance which makes a real organization able to generate the power and staying qualities which a victory by the workers over capitalism requires.

Knowledge, both theoretical and practical, cannot be acquired by proxy. Each worker must knuckle down to the task. Are you at the job?

A Socialist and Industrialist outside of the organization is as useless for effective work as a detached piece of machinery.

Collective effort has supplanted individual struggle. Act accordingly.

H. R.

SECTION SOMERVILLE'S WHIST PARTY.

Section Somerville, Mass., S. L. P., will hold a whist party, THURSDAY, November 18, at Independent Hall, Hill's Building, Union Square, Somerville, Mass. Refreshments free. Sympathizers invited to attend.

HARTFORD SOCIAL AND DANCE.

Section Hartford, S. L. P., has arranged a sociable and dance for SATURDAY evening, Nov. 20, at headquarters, 34 Elm street. Friends and sympathizers are cordially invited.

"The Socialist"

Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.

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OPERATING FUND

Don't Delay Sending Contributions, You Who Can Give.

The Movement has claims to the financial support of its adherents, individually and collectively. Collectively in the work of organization, individually in the financial aid that one can give over and above the monthly dues; this makes the complete financial cooperation that the members can give. There is no getting away from it, if our friends do not make the propaganda self-sustaining they must themselves make up the shortage. We S. L. P.'s must look to ourselves to further the propaganda, and to ourselves to finance the propaganda.

All our friends who can afford to contribute, and have not as yet done so, are urged to help out now. We would much rather you sent subs and book orders, it is for that we are here, but support we must have, so send it along.

E. Rouner, Shawmut, Cal.	$2.00
L. M. C., Detroit, Mich.	.50
H. P. Welch, Scappoose, Ore.	.60
Surplus Value, San Francisco, Cal.	3.00
H. Warlett, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
S. L. Massen, Denver, Col.	.50
H. Tryon, Denver, Col.	.25
A. E. Reimer, Boston, Mass.	1.00
L. May, Dorchester, Mass.	1.00
18th and 20th A. Ds, New York	1.50
A. Levine, New York	1.00
E. J. McCormick, New York	1.00
H. Spittal, Erie, Pa.	2.00
W. Mohl, Erie, Pa.	.50
S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa.	2.00
Hans Olsen, Alaska	1.50
S. Lefkovits, Brooklyn, N.Y.	1.00
4th & 10th A. D., B'klyn, N.Y.	1.00
L. Chun, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
George Willrich, Denver, Colo	3.00
L. S. Bechtel, Los Angeles, Cal	1.00
J. Seelinger, Los Angeles, Cal.	.50
A. Weinberg, San Bernardino, Cal.	1.00
O. Seidel, Philadelphiaa, Pa.	5.00
A. Clayman, Buffalo, N. Y.	.50
G. B., Lancaster, N. Y.	3.00
S. Thompson, New York	2.00
Total	$ 39.35
Previously acknowledged	5,355.89
Grand Total	$5,395.24

PRESENTS FOR DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

We are pleased herewith to acknowledge receipt of the first batch of presents that have come in so far for the Bazaar and Fair to be held on Thanksgiving Day at Grand Central Palace for the benefit of the Daily People. The quality of these presents is of a high order.

Mrs. Edith L. Cody, Canal Zone, Panama, valuable Japanese chocolate set (13 pieces), Punch Bowl; Otto Ruckser, West Haven, Conn., one dozen thermometers; Fannie Chernin, El Paso, Tex., hand-made Mexican lace or drawn work Doily; J. Unger, city, two handsome ladies' belts; Section Plainfield, N. J., two terra cotta vases; John Skramovsky, Elizabeth, N. J., one dozen I-deal Line Fasteners; Socialist Women of Greater New York, artistic hand painted leather sofa pillow, beautiful velour sofa pillow, ten pieces of costly chinaware; Ben Fisher, Winnemacca, Nev., Japanese doll.

Mrs. J. V. Kendall, Centre Point, Tex., "Catchall"; J. Loven and daughters, Brooklyn, N. Y., sofa pillow, fruit bowl; Mrs. F. Brauckman, Pleasantville, N. Y., two dozen neckties, three fine sofa pillows, three mushwear cases, three workbags, three waste baskets and two baby dresses; Mrs. O. Sherrane, city, fine rug; I. Posen, So. Boston, Mass., cash donation of one dollar; Mrs. F. Houtenbrink, Boston, Mass., cloth bound book; Mrs. H. Hess, Jamaica Plain, Mass., five fine tidies; Max Alexander, city, fine oil painting; Section Rockville Conn., pants pattern.

L. Abelson, Organizer,
28 City Hall place, N. Y.

PHILA. SUNDAY LECTURES.

Sunday afternoon lectures under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party of Philadelphia, will be held in Morning Star Hall, Ninth and Callowhill streets, second floor, at 2:30 p. m., as follows:

SUNDAY, November 21, George Brown, "Anarchy vs. Socialism."

SUNDAY, November 28, G. G. Anton, "Industrial Unionism."

Daily and Weekly People readers are urged to attend and help us make the lectures a success.

R. McLure, for Committee.

When patronizing those who advertise in the Daily People fail not to tell them that you saw their advertizement in the Daily People.

Grand Vaudeville Performance & Ball

: : Under the auspices of : :
Section New York County, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
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TICKETS (Admitting One) 25 CENTS. HAT CHECK, 10 CENTS.

An Excellent Array of Professional Vaudeville Talent Will Positively Appear

S. L. P. SECTIONS AND MEMBERS, TAKE NOTICE.

The following motions are hereby published in accordance with the provisions of the Party Constitution. Discussion will be allowed in the columns of the Daily and Weekly People until November 27th. Letters for publication on this subject received between now and November 23rd only will be considered.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

New York, Oct. 29.

Section Cook County, Ill., moves to strike out Article 12, of Party Constitution, and substitute it with the following:

Non-English speaking language federations nationally organized shall be defined as Language Sub-divisions of the Socialist Labor Party for propaganda purposes in the respective languages and shall be affiliated with the Socialist Labor Party in the following manner:

Section I.

The Federation shall pay to the National Executive Committee a per capita tax of three cents per member per month.

Section II.

The Federation shall have no other due stamp than the regular S. L. P. stamp.

Section III.

Each Federation to be represented on the N. E. C. by one representative with voice but no vote.

Section IV.

Section or branches of Federations shall be represented on the General Committee of the Sections and shall pay a per capita tax of two cents per member per month.

Section V.

The S. L. P. shall have full jurisdiction over all properties of the Federations, as with all other sub-divisions of the party, without responsibility for any indebtedness incurred by the Federations.

Section VI.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the national bodies of Language Federations shall be subject to approval by the N. E. C. of the party, and shall contain all the fundamental provisions of the party constitution.

Section New York County, N. Y., moves to strike out Article 12, of the Party Constitution, and substitute it with the following:

Non-English speaking Language Federations, nationally organized, shall be chartered by the National Executive Committee and be affiliated with the S. L. P. in the following manner:

Section 1. Language Federations shall pay to the National Executive Committee a per capita tax of five cents per member per month. But the provisions of Article VII., Section Five, in regard to the National Executive Committee setting aside two cents of the monies received for every due stamp sold, to be used as a mileage fund, shall not apply to such Federations.

Section 2. Each Federation to be represented on the N. E. C. by one member.

Section 3. Each Federation shall be represented in the National Convention of the S. L. P. by one delegate for every fifty members or MAJOR fraction thereof.

Section 4. Sections or branches of Federations shall be represented on the General Committee of the S. L. P. Sections, provided they pay the regular per capita tax, or by fraternal delegates.

Section 5. The S. L. P. shall have full jurisdiction over all properties of the Federations, as with all other subdivisions of the Party, without responsibility for any indebtedness incurred by the Federations.

Section 6. Members belonging to a Branch or Section of a Federation, shall not at the same time, be members of any other Party, Branch or Section.

Section 7. The Constitution and By-Laws of the national bodies of Language Federations shall be subject to approval by the N. E. C. of the Party, and shall contain all the fundamental provisions of the Party

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